The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Advices from Port Hudson and Vicksburgh.

ALL QUIET ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Guerrillas Driven out of West Tennessee.

Joe Johnston's Army at Brandon and Enterprise, Miss.

Rebel Preparations for an Attack at Mobile.

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON ANTICIPATED

Groans Over the Dispersion of Pemberton's Army.

Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Hope* has arrived, bringing prisoners from Port Hudson, Vicksburgh and Jackson.

Everything is quiet on the river below.

Col. Hatch reports that Forrest, Biffles and Wilson are retreating with their forces entirely broken up and their men deserting in every direction.

Col. Hatch has divided his force and is scouring the country, picking up all the small squads he can find.

A scout that left Meriden on Saturday, reports that Gen. Joe Johnston's army is at Enterprise and Brandon, under the direct command of Gen. Hardee. Most of the rebel force at the former place were ready to move at a moment's notice.

Cars are standing on a side track for the accommodation of the troops. Gen. Johnston went to Mobile on the 27th. The scouts think the rebels will remain where they are unless Mobile is attacked, and says Johnston has lost 10,000 men by desertion since the fall of Vicksburgh, and the remainder of his force is terribly demoralized. They are poorly fed, and the officers and men are greatly disheartened.

The rebels, in official circles, acknowledge that Morris Island will be taken.

A great many secret societies have been organized with the intention of bringing the State back into the Union. Officers are arresting citizens and soldiers for being connected with them.

Ruggles is at Columbus, Miss., Chalmers at West Point, and Tippah on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The late conscript act will not avail much in the South West.

The Mobile *News* of the 30th has a leader on despondents and croakers. It says, "Tell the citizens to avoid them as they would a pestilence." It states that Grant's army has mostly gone to Virginia, where the great final struggle is to take place, and calls upon the citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, to join Bragg and Johnston, and all will be well. "We are at a the point when this Confederacy should throw everything into the scales and turn the tides of this campaign. Lincoln can put no more men into the field, and if they only check the Yankees now, he is used up and the revolution in the North is at an end." The article closes very bitterly as follows: "We have to choose the whip of the slave, or the whip of the master. Choose ye."

Among the recent arrivals from Europe is Pierre Soule, who says he is not sanguine of mediation on the part of the Emperor of the French, on the ground of the popularity of the movement in Mexico.

The bombardment near Charleston, says the Mobile *News*, was more spirited on the 29th. "The Federals were erecting their new batteries within 600 yards of Fort Wagner, our new batteries on James Island causing them much annoyance. Two thousand more Federals had been landed on Folly Island. The Yankees had captured three blockade runners."

Parties from Middle Tennessee represent the condition of the people as horrible, they having nothing to eat, &c.

A Richmond telegram of the 28th says:

"In the fight at Manassas Gap we lost 2,300 killed and wounded, when we retired, overpowered by superior numbers."

The Mobile *News* of the 31st says editorially:

"Grant's conduct in paroling the Vicksburgh prisoners is being investigated. We hope his head will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow at the Confederacy. *Pemberton's army is dispersed, and the Texas and Alabama troops which have crossed the Mississippi are lost beyond control.*

The whole mass of the remainder is precipitated upon Johnston's camp, to eat up his stores, discourage and decimate his ranks, and now they are ordered to report to the same officer as fast as exchanged, *which they will not do, as they hate him.* We put it upon record, that if Pemberton is assigned to the command of that army again, *it will be equivalent to its annihilation.* Not a tithe of it will be gathered together again.

It is reported that Johnston has returned to Mississippi again, after a thorough examination of the defences and resources of Mobile. We would like to speak out aloud something discovered by him, but cannot. He examined the strong works there and made a map of them. *It will take time to strengthen so long a line of works.* They must commence immediately."

All late Southern papers denounce the spirit of the people in crying out for peace and a return to the Union, and they appeal to them to stand by the Confederacy. Occasionally a bitter article on the management of the war appears.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A Wharfless City—Nashville Square—Business Houses—Berry & Co.'s—Southern Methodist Publishing House—Private Residences—State House.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

In the present pause of stirring military operations in this Department, and in the absence of news specifically warlike, some of your readers may find an interest in these Midsummer days in looking upon a few sketches of certain noticeable features in and about Nashville, apt to attract the attention of the curious stranger. Nashville, of course, is not now what it was before the war. Much of its beauty has been marred by grim war's effacing fingers. The *élite* of the city, for the most part, have taken their departure since the fall of Fort Donelson, in February of 1862, and the effects on the place of the presence of this powerful social element are therefore wanting. Military law and military necessities have stamped their rigid impress everywhere, paying slight regard to the exercise of elegant tastes or æsthetics. Still, the prominent features of the place remain, and in many of the very changes wrought by the war there is something to interest.

A person from the North accustomed to see wharves in all towns lying on rivers, is greatly struck with the absence of wharves here. Vessels lie at, and are fastened to the naked banks of the Cumberland. Fifteen or twenty steamboats and propellers are sometimes seen at the chief *landing* of the town, lying side by side, the bow against the shore, the stern swung obliquely into the stream. Wagons and drays descend the steep bank to the vessels, and when heavily laden are dragged,

"With many a weary step and many a groan,
Up a high hill,"

by struggling horses or mules. The Cumberland, though a narrow river at this point, rises rapidly, and sometimes to a great height above its ordinary level, and this is a feature of most of the Western and Southern rivers. Wharves, if built, would be half the time perhaps submerged. They are, therefore, not used. And as the banks are extremely abrupt, the water is deep enough close to shore to enable large vessels and heavily freighted to come to without impediment. The accessibility of Nashville to vessels from the Mississippi and Ohio, and at all seasons, except when a long drouth makes the stream unusually low, has been an essential element of its prosperity.

Ascending from the river's brink to the street which runs along the bank, the buildings on which are heterogeneous, and unsightly for the most part, you pass along two or three streets toward the north, and enter the Nashville Square. This is the business centre of the city, and is a veritable square, of some 300 feet from side to side. The Court-house and the City Market occupy the middle of it. The former is a new building, not yet finished, made of brick, and modelled somewhat after the State-house, and when completed will be at once commodious and comely. The market is an antiquated affair, whose long low shingled roof seems sighing to collapse. At either end of it is a brick structure of two stories. One of the piles being flanked by two fire engine houses, the other having rooms on the second story for various public meetings, the Union League at present occupying one. The market reminded me of the ancient one of Alexandria, venerablest of cities. I suppose its commodities have hardly more variety, and are certainly less cheap, in the city's present straits, than those of the old town on the Potomac. Market hours are over at 9 A. M., every salable thing being then utterly exhausted. In peaceful times the rich Valley of the Cumberland cannot fail to yield exuberant supplies, in place of the present slight and precarious ones.

The buildings lining the square are, or till lately were, all business houses. Some of these are new, spacious and striking, with four stories and marble fronts, with a depth of 120 feet in some cases. The occupants of two years ago are among the missing, with but here and there an exception. Their elegant shops are devoted to *vulgar* National and army uses. The Medical Purveyor of this department occupies one of the most superb; the Chief Commissary has another as a depot of supplies; the United States Sanitary Commission, which follows every ramification of the army like a succoring Providence, has a third, and so on.

The large bookstore of W. T. Berry & Co., on the west side of the square, is one of the few not abandoned on the incoming of the present *Nashville* administration. Mr. Berry remains, and his store—but *quantum mutatus ab illo*, &c. This house was one of the heaviest of its class in the Southwest or South. Nothing in Louisville, nothing even in Washington could compare with it. In addition to law, medical and theological books, he kept a wide and constant supply of the choicest and most elegant editions of the English classics and popular works of the day, which found lucrative buyers among the wealthy planters of the Mississippi region. The war has stopped the sale in this direction outright. Uncle Sam's troopers, sharpshooters and *other* officials, lack the time, even if they had the taste, for such elegant recreations in these stern and stirring times. They affect the sabre rather than the study, and prefer bullets to books. The result was that Mr. Berry's splendid stock of books, as it was eighteen months ago, became *stationery.* No buyers bought, and it was found necessary to return the most of it to New-York, where the literary demand has possibly absorbed it.

Right opposite Mr. Berry's, on the east side of the square, is the Southern Methodist Publishing House. This was once a somewhat famous institution, but looks forlorn and wobegone enough now. The building is plain and unpretending, but with ample capacity for carrying on efficiently the varied operations of the "House," when in the full meridian of its success. In that palmy day it had its *Quarterly Review*, its *Home Circle* and *Sunday School Visitor*, and its *Nashville Christian Advocate*, a weekly religious paper. Its corps of editors for the batch, were Rev. Drs. McFerrin, McPier, Somers and Huston, all vehemently secesh, and of course all "evanishing amid the storm" which burst upon Nashville on the fall of Donelson. In fact, the Methodist Church South, out-Herods Herod in the bitterness of its hatred to the Union, and in its fierce zeal to prop up the rebellion. The Publishing House, therefore, its guiding and supporting mind departed, stands as Swift in his gloomy decadence stood, "a driveler and a show." Its long rows of books are there, many of the volumes being choice and valuable—its eight printing presses, one of them a cylindrical, a half printed edition of the New Testament on the forms—the whole apparatus for pressing, binding, &c., remain just as the editors and workmen deserted them. A suit at law to test the treason of the conductors of the *Advocate*, involving of course that of the establishment, is to be had before the property will be disturbed. The question is interesting, as its decision must be important. Meanwhile the *tabooed* 'House' keeps open by day, wearing a sorrowful air that seems to solicit the passer's sympathy.

The State-house is but four or five blocks from the square. In leaving the latter by Cedar-street, which runs directly in front of the capitol, you pass the plain brick residence of Mrs. John Bell, almost adjoining the capitol grounds. Mr. Bell left Nashville shortly before the Union troops occupied it, taking up his abode at Rome, Ga., living quietly there, I hear on best authority, and not mixing up in any of the rebel complications. Recently tidings reached his family of his serious illness, and a daughter left here to visit her father under a flag of truce. I have heard nothing further from him. Mrs. Bell is a lady of high intelligence and of courteous, frank and agreeable manners. I do not doubt her to be Union at heart, and opposed strongly—as Mr. Bell always professed himself to be—to the vagaries and villainies of secession.

Mrs. Polk's residence is on Vine-street, running west by south from the capitol, and almost as near it as Mrs. Bell's. It is a substantial, though not elegant, brick house, of two stories, with pillars on two sides, running to the eaves, and a wide verandah, a very common and pleasant feature of houses here. It stands back from the street, with a profusion of tasteful shrubbery in the foreground. The monument to Mr. Polk—his remains lying underneath it—is nearly midway between the house and the street, to the right of the main avenue as you enter from the latter. There is little about the monument to conflict with one's ideas of republican simplicity, except, perhaps, its inscription. This recounts with great particularity all the offices, State and national, that Mr. Polk held, and all the measures associated with his name. There may be a question about the good taste of this. Mrs. Polk, though understood to have secession proclivities, is, I am told, the only citizen suffered to remain quietly in her home without taking the oath of allegiance. The exemption is the effect of her former relations, and he must be a morose Unionist, indeed, who would quarrel with its propriety.

I have little space left to speak of the State-house. The people of Nashville, and of Tennessee in fact, are justly proud of it. It is truly an imposing edifice. The height on which it stands, and the grayish-white marble of its stately walls, render it strikingly conspicuous for miles around. The view from the summit of its lofty tower is worth itself a visit to the city from far. The panorama is wonderfully diversified and splendid, prompting the involuntary exclamation in the "Seasons:"

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays."

This fine building is now a fort, and from its position, a strong one. Rugged palisades guard its entrances, and grim cannon frown defiance and death to venturesome assailants. Such will not be likely to prove their title to the name.

Running also westward from the Capitol, is High-street, the finest in Nashville, adorned with the elegant mansions of planters and merchant princes, the very *ton* of Southern aristocracy. They are nearly all deserted. Government offices alone prevent sundry of them from presenting a solitude. The schools, colleges, churches, asylums and hospitals of Nashville are well worthy of some special notice. I must pass them all by, having already drawn upon your space more freely than is consistent, perhaps, with the claims of weightier matters pressing for utterance.

C. V. S.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Everything Quiet—No Change in Position.

Washington, Thursday, July 6.

Advices from Gen. Meade's army up to last evening, report everything quiet. There had been no change in the position of the army. Slight skirmishes occur daily.

Eight Sutlers' wagons, returning from the front, were captured to-day by Mosby and his gang this side of Fairfax Court-house.

Movements of the Third Army Corps.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Third Corps, Army of the Potomac,
Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Since the battle at Manassas Gap this corps has been comparatively idle. The few days' rest given us at Warrenton was very much needed. Since we broke camp near Belle Plain, we have traveled three hundred and seventy miles, besides our various wanderings, countermarches, changing camps and advances to the picket lines. This campaign has been more active, effective and tedious than any during the war.

The ruins of the famed and favorite Summer resort, Sulphur Springs, are attracting many idlers and visitors from the army, from a desire to drink from the same spring at which Clay and Webster, and several of the Presidents have drank, together with Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Breckinridge, and other arch traitors. Perhaps it was here, when the hot September sun had heated the blood and blinded the sight, that treason and secession were hatched. The fire-weed and the ivy springing from the piles of broken brick, and from the crevices of the crumbling walls, and winding around the heavy columns and across the broad archways, gives the whole an appearance of an ancient ruin, grand and gloomy. The copperhead hissing from the ash-heaps and broken bricks and marble, warns you that secession is still here.

The old mill is a ruin, the building is demolished, and the machinery lies broken and scattered over the ground. The barns have all been torn down and the boards used to make beds for soldiers. The fallen trees, burnt and crumbling walls, and tottering roofs complete the ruin. Gen. Birney and Staff occupy the centre grand ruin as headquarters, and instead of being the leader of a grand division of this army, he, amidst the quiet that reigns, appears more like an ancient curriosity seeker amidst the ruins of Herculanæum and Pompei. The people of Warrenton are not so confident now of success and the ultimate triumph of their cause as they were last November, when we encamped near that place. Then, their armies were flushed with victory, but to-day defeat is on every hand, starvation actually stares them in the face, and want and grim necessity bears heavily upon them. Their faces are long and their voices are sorrowful.

Since the arrival of our army, more than six hundred contrabands of Warrenton have forsaken their masters and availed themselves of the privileges of the proclamation.

Last night, at 6 o'clock, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Kelly's Ford, and rumor says that Buford's cavalry have crossed the Rappahannock at that point.

G. W. W.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Secession Being Fast Obliterated—Movements of Staff Officers, &c.

Newbern, N. C., Monday, Aug. 3.

The fall of Vicksburgh is fast obliterating secession in North Carolina. Hundreds of prominent rebels are daily acknowledging the failure of the rebellion. The recent proclamation of Jeff. Davis, calling upon all to take up arms, is exciting great anxiety throughout the State. Thousands are taking to swamps and mountains to avoid conscription. The occupation of Raleigh by the Federal forces, that arms and a rendezvous of safety may be furnished to the people, in order that North Carolina may be able to return to the Union, is the daily supplication of the citizens from all parts of the State, who sincerely desire peace and protection. If this step is taken at once, and an additional Union force sent here, the rebellion in Virginia and North Carolina will end in thirty days.

Brig.-Gen. Potter, Chief of Maj.-Gen. Foster's Staff, with the other members of the Staff, leave to-day for Fortress Monroe, which will be their headquarters. The heroic conduct of these brave and accomplished officers in battle, and their skill and efficiency in the various duties they have discharged while here, have endeared them to the veteran troops of the Eighteenth Army corps, whose good wishes accompany them to their new field of labor.

The United States steamer *Convoy*, Capt. Bochner, leaves to-day for Fort Monroe. The steamer *Albany* left yesterday with mails for New-York. The *Ellen S. Terry* will sail for New-York to-morrow.

Arrival of the City of Cork.

Arrived steamship *City of Cork*, Tibbits, master, from Liverpool July 24, and Queenstown July 25. The *City of Cork* has 163 passengers. She makes the following report:

"Friday, July 24, 4 P. M., off Ormshead, passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound in; at 9 P. M., same day, 20 miles west of Holyhead, passed steamship *Mersey*, bound in; 25th, at 6:20 P. M., 9 miles west of Old Head Kinsale, passed Royal Mail steamship *China*, and American ship *Neptune*, bound up the Channel; Aug. 2, in latitude 43° 40′, longitude 57°, signalized American ship *Volunteer*, bound west; 5th, off Fire Island, passed steamship *Olympus*, bound east."

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 6.

All places of business were closed here to-day, and the National Thanksgiving generally observed.

It is one of the hottest days of the season.

Thanksgiving Day in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The day was generally observed by a nearly entire suspension of business, and worship in the churches.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

ITS GENERAL OBSERVANCE

Solemnities at the Synagogues and Churches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OBSERVANCES

Discourses of Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. J. T. Duryea, Rev. A. C. Coxe, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, & Bishop Upfold, of Indiana.

Discourses in Brooklyn of Rev. Dr. Waterbury and Rev. J. W. Horne.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE GERMANS.

A Happy Time at Jones' Wood.

The National Thanksgiving was observed throughout the City yesterday by an almost entire abstaining from secular pursuits. The stores throughout were closed, and there appeared to be a very general desire to unite in the purposes of the day—Thanksgiving and Praise. Very many of the churches were open, where proper observances were had, and each was crowded to overflowing. A large number, however, and many of them among the most prominent, were closed, this being "vacation season" with the pastors. It was a matter of disappointment and remark that on such an occasion the pulpits of all the churches in the City were not filled, either by the regular officiates, or from the many who would have volunteered. In a number of the churches no discourses were delivered, the services consisting of special prayers and hymns.

In the different institutions, public and private, due notice of the day was taken and proper solemnities observed.

In short, it can be said that on no previous occasions of a similar character, have the People of this City evinced so thorough an appreciation of its solemnity, or entered into an observance of it with more full and devout hearts.

The Israelites.

The precepts of the Old Testament enjoin upon the children of Israel the strict and close observance of all the public festivals proclaimed by the nations among whom they sojourn, and this highly intelligent and patriotic class of our fellow-citizens were among the foremost yesterday in doing honor to the National Thanksgiving, which they made a high and universal holiday to all their people.

THE SHAARAI TEPHILA,

Or Synagogue in Wooster-street, was opened for service at 7 A. M., and after the usual exercises of the Jewish rite pertaining to the solemn offering of thanks, Rev. S. M. Isaacs discoursed from the following text from the 105th Psalm:

"Give thanks unto the Lord, Call upon His name, make known His deeds among the nations."

The Rev. gentleman opened with an impressive recognition of the Divine mercy extended to the American people in the signal successes which had recently blessed their arms and had uplifted them from the depths of foreboding and humiliation to the summit of hope and rejoicing. The gloom and sorrow that had fallen upon us might be regarded among the dispensations of Providence as a chastisement for our sins. The long trials through which we were passing had, he fervently trusted, inclined our hearts more and more to the acknowledgment of the Supreme Will, and curbed the haughty spirit engendered by unexampled prosperity. He then referred feelingly to the unswerving loyalty manifested by the Jewish people in America, and expressed the hope that all our citizens would ere long be living together in the bonds of brotherhood. Not forgetting our own deficiencies, we must hereafter cultivate a loftier purity of principle, and rise superior to those mercenary aspirations which had been so frequently charged against Americans. Dr. Isaacs concluded with an earnest prayer for the complete restoration of peace and unity, for the safety and wise direction of the Government, and for consolation from the Great Disposer of events to those who had suffered from the dread calamities of war.

A large and attentive congregation followed the exercises and the sermon with the most marked interest.

THE BNAI JESHURUN,

or Jewish Synagogue, in Greene-street, was opened at 10½ A. M., in expectation that the Rabbi, M. J. Raphall, would deliver the day's discourse. It was learned, however, that the reverend gentleman was suffering from an attack of apoplexy, superinduced by the sudden return of his son from the seat of war, mutilated by the loss of an arm—a circumstance delicately alluded to in prayer by Rev. Mr. Isaacs, at the Wooster-street Synagogue. The building was then closed until 5 P. M., when Rev. J. S. Kramer read the exercises appropriate to the day, offered up the prayer for Government, and concluded with a few brief remarks enjoining harmony among brethren. A full choir sang the Thanksgiving Hymn, assisted by a considerable and devout congregation.

THE SHEARITH ISRAEL,

On West Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was thrown open at an early hour in the morning, and being regarded as a representative church by the Jewish community, second only to the Rabbis, was well attended. Rev. J. J. Lyons, pastor, read the services and pronounced the prayer for our National Government. There was no set lecture, but the brief pastoral invocation of the preacher was addressed to the speedy restoration of the Union and national peace and prosperity.

Among the Roman Catholics.

The National Thanksgiving proclaimed by the President and our State and Municipal authorities, was observed by our Roman Catholic citizens more especially in the light of one of their highest church festivals, owing to the fact that it coincided with the Feast of the Transfiguration or Glorification of Christ on Mount Tabor, which has been solemnized by their denomination with the greatest care since the Twelfth Century. In the chief Catholic Churches of the City the high masses dedicated to this marked occasion were pronounced before unusually large congregations at 6½ and 7½ A. M. The absence of Archbishop Hughes was due to his enfeebled health, which he is now endeavoring to recruit at Saratoga Springs.

It may be remarked that, by the direction of the Archbishop, special collects for all persons in power and authority are read in the Church of his Diocese at stipulated periods, and were very fervently uttered and responded to in yesterday's services. No special discourses, however, were pronounced, the chief mention of the day being confined to earnest prayers for the restoration of unity and tranquillity throughout the country.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. S. H. Coxe.

Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Madison-square, being out of town, Rev. Dr. Coxe, formerly pastor of the old church in Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, occupied his pulpit and preached to a large congregation.

The first hour of the service was occupied in reading the President's Proclamation, prayer and singing, after which the Rev. Doctor preached from the text found in the eleventh verse of the second Psalm, substantially as follows:

In our text we are commanded to "serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling." The word Lord should read Jehovah, which is of itself an untranslatable expression, and should always be transferred rather than interpreted. Serving Jehovah is itself so unlike all other service that we are to exempt it from the degradation of its wording. God reveals Himself and His desires to men in humanized truth. If the Bible was not humanized, it would be of no use to us at all. The fear of the Lord is not servile—it is that of final reverence; it is really the grandeur of the *thing* that we are to consider, and not its humanized wording. We should at all times combine gratitude with judicious trembling, but on this occasion we may be permitted to give to gratitude and thanksgiving the predominance. The necessary dependence of nations and individuals is upon the Providence of God. God's providence is in all things. The mode is nothing, the fact is all. He operates in an infinite sphere. God's providence is in all battles, bullets and clash of pointed steel. If a mine is sprung, God orders it, directs it. You might as well be an infidel or an atheist as to deny it. "Happy the man who sees our God employed in all the good or ill of checkered life." Did not His eye rule all things, then God might be surprised, and unforeseen contingencies confound him. The President is right in acknowledging God's providence, and in calling on all the people to thank Him for so ordering events as to cause increase of courage among the patriots of the North, and terror among the traitors at the South. I do not believe that God will permit the disintegration of this glorious *E pluribus unum.* He made it, He rules it, He guides it, and He will sustain it in hours of darkest peril, and through days of trial and of sorrow. When we speak of the main cause of our present conflict, we do not deny others; but I believe the main cause is Slavery and its history.

It has been said that, when our fathers issued the Declaration of Independence, they did a thing for all ages, and they didn't think it worth while to mention the word Slavery or to qualify their sublime doctrine, that God made men free and equal.

Paul said at Athens, in a witty and beautiful argument in relation to the accusation of setting forth strange gods: "I am not about to disturb your calendar, but to assist you in your desires, for, as I passed along your streets I saw an altar with this inscription, '*To the Unknown God*'—Him declare I unto you," and this absolved him from all charge of heresy. And of the true God he says he made of one flesh all the people of the earth, that together they may seek the Lord.

There was once a slave at Rome, who subsequently became a poet, and who, by his first poem, thrilled the vast multitude, who demanded its repetition by the sentiment: "*Homo sum et nihil humani a me alieno puto.*"

When I was in my teens I read a book written by our third President, Thomas Jefferson, and what he says about Slavery is my creed. He says "it tends to make boys tyrannical, as they kick the black boy, and men tyrannical, as they are thus taught when boys."

I do not believe there are no Christians at the South or kind slaveholders, and I do believe there are thousands of them at the South who long to declare at once for the Union. Our Fathers unanimously disliked Slavery, so that Jefferson was by no means singular in his sentiments. (Dr. Cox here read copious extracts from Jefferson and Washington.)

Public sentiment has somewhat changed since that day, Whitney's genius invented the Cotton Gin, cotton has become powerful, and property in man rose as did the price of this great staple. There is no sin in cotton, nor in money, but the love of it. This love of money will damn any people anywhere. It was this that made poor Yancey dare boldly to argue the propriety of opening all our ports to the slave-trade. Oh, how many of our Southern orators, statesmen and gentry there are, who have never been accused of the love of God. There are many good ones but more bad. I cannot but think that God, who sees bad enough on each side to damn a continent, prefers our side to the other. Our duties grow out of our relations. Look at our duties then in regard to our colored brethren. See how they were prescribed some three weeks ago even in this City of New-York. I do not desire to open your wounds, but I tell you when the history of New-York is written, and written it will be, the month of July, 1863, its deeds and its actions, will be recorded by a just pen in characters of red.

In reference to the future success of our cause, I believe we are fully competent to crush the rebellion. It would be a queer thing if we are not. But if we have traitors at the North who give all the aid they can to the cause of our enemies, what is our duty here? Let us tell them they are too soon beginning the Presidential campaign of next year.

I regret that we have so many people among us who can only speak of the Administration in terms of rebuke and discontent. It is our duty to obey the powers that be, to sustain their hands, to recuperate their strength, and to see that their behests are regarded.

Our present Chief Magistrate, Mr. Lincoln, God bless him, is the sixteenth who has had his hand upon the Presidential helm. I am now an old man, and have lived under the sway of each and every one of them, for I was born under the *régime* of Washington, and I have never equally approved them all, though I have acknowledged their rule, and regarded with respect their behests; and although we may not approve of their actions in some respects, and, indeed, may have opposed their election, it is our duty as Christian citizens to obey our rulers, and to speak respectfully of them.

Fifty-one years ago we had news of the declaration of War with England. I disapproved of the war and thought a wise diplomacy might have avoided it, but was told I must stand my draft, and I did so. We then formed a Volunteer *corps*; we elected unanimously Theodore Frelinghuysen as Captain—a man whose name ought never to be forgotten. Our motto was "one cause and one sentiment," we were for our country and our country's rights, and permitted no halting counselors in our midst. We made ready for the defence of our homes, and our rights, as we should all do to-day and forever. We were received by the Governor of the State, and said that although he had not seen the necessity for the war, nevertheless the country was his country, her President his President, and her cause his cause. And in reply we gave one long and loud acclaim and started forth, ready and willing to do, yes, and to die.

Let us, one and all, pray for our country, for her redemption from violence and blood, for her success in this great and fearful war, for our country in its entirety, North, South, East and West, that she may again become the peaceful home of a happy people whose God is the Lord, and whose ways are indeed the ways of pleasantness and peace. Pray all of you to God and he will answer you. I conclude then, thanking God for His mercy, commending you and our common country to his protection, and rejoicing that our God is indeed a God of justice, a God of power, and a God of purpose.

After the sermon, of which the foregoing is but a sketch, the reverend gentleman concluded the service by a prayer of thanksgiving and the benediction.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Osgood.

The Church of the Messiah, corner of Waverley-place and Broadway, (Rev. Dr. Osgood, Pastor,) was crowded yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Osgood preaching on the following text:

"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him, and bless His name."—*100th Psalm.*

He began by referring to the object for which they had met. We meet at our altar to give thanks to the Lord as a people; we meet in our sanctuary as brothers. As a loyal and Christian people we were bound to recognize the civil and military power under Christianity. It is the very essence of Christianity to respect the civil and military authorities when acting in their legitimate channel. He had not prepared a written discourse, he only spoke to them extempore. It was hard to bring one's-self back to study and composition after being out among the verdant fields by the sides of silvery brooks. No man, have he a constitution ever so good and a brain ever so active, could do it, unless he was a salamander. This was why he had not written a sermon. But he had thought one out for them in the open fields. From the top of a noble willow tree, the flag presented to him by the children of the church had floated to the breeze. That had given him a sermon. We give thanks to-day for the victories of the whole country for the whole country. On the Mississippi and the Potomac our arms have given proof that the country should not be mutilated and rent asunder by the rebels. He then spoke of liberty, and drew a beautiful simile between that and a ship under full sail, which he deemed emblematic of the former, saying that when the waters of the Union were ruffled with the storm, we must not despair, for the calm would soon follow. When Banks and Grant win great victories—inspired, he trusted, by God—and the Father of the Western Waters was being unchained, he thought it was meet that we should give thanks. It was He that ordained those victories for the whole country, and the whole country should rejoice. We could say, so far as our *soil* was concerned, America was pure. We know very well that land, for its intrinsic value, is not an object of affection; but when a man builds a house, and makes it his home, with his wife and his children around him, farms it, and it becomes his all, the soil is not soil alone, but there is something more to it. And wherever the soldiers had been slain, and enriched the earth with their precious blood—wherever Freedom has poured out her libations—there is holy ground, which needed no priest to consecrate it. He then spoke feelingly of the dead of Port Hudson and Fort Wagner. The land is the body of the people, and the people, in an eminent sense, were the country.

In the second place—we give thanks to God for our victories, as they tend to unite the country and restore peace. In that providential document, the Constitution,—he called it providential,—men did not make it—God alone made it—were the lines which God had been drawing for centuries. First, there was a colony, then the articles of confederation; but these eventually yielded to the Constitution, which bound the States together, each equal to the other, to be sure, but with the Federal Union supreme above them all. This was the Union the rebels had sought to destroy, but to-day we came to thank God that they had been baffled in their attempts. We had been commanded to love all men, even our enemies, and to bless them, and we should bear no malice toward these deluded men. The question of the day was, ought we to seek to destroy or defeat our former brothers? At first it was reluctantly answered. But we never made war upon our brothers, we are peace-loving, law-abiding, moral, Christian people; they made war upon us, and we fought them to preserve the national life. We had followed the Lord, and he had crowned us with victory. You all understand the sophistry of rebellion, though there are men, even here, still trying to persuade you otherwise that no sophistry exists; you all know this States Rights doctrine is a fallacy; the Southern leaders themselves don't believe it. The State Rights question is a dogma which they use as a shield, which they would throw aside as soon as it became useless. If the Southern States should now separate, what would Prince Jefferson Davis do? Would State sovereignty be observed then? The Southerners had trodden upon themselves. For himself, he had no respect for the rebel Government; he would stand by the Union so long as it stood by the Constitution. The Lord had been working for a Union where a diversity of principles could be united. If you strike out Liberty you strike at Union. When he thought of Washington, Madison and Jefferson, the builders of constitutional order, he gave thanks to the Lord, that by this the labors of our soldiers had not been fruitless. Some might think the Government had been arbitrary, but nothing had been done but what was sanctioned by the laws of the land. Men might differ about Proclamations and Emancipation, etc., but when the question came, let us be prepared to stand under the flag of the Union or the rebellion—there was no middle ground. We must remember when the National Government puts forward a prerogative we must not think it is an assumption. He believed President Lincoln was an honest, high-minded, patriotic citizen and ruler, and that his measures, whether wise or unwise, had been done for the good of the country, and which he (the speaker) thought they were, and that posterity would acknowledge it. America belongs not to us, but to the world, and America is intended, above all nations, to recover the liberty of the world, and serve as a plan to rebuild other nations on. Whilst we celebrate the victories on the field we thank God for civil liberty and law, for the suppression of the riot. He then referred to the conduct of Recorder Hoffman, eulogizing his action in the late riot cases, which he thought contrasted strangely with the deeds of a certain Judge, whose name he could not mention. He did not believe in negro mobs or anti-negro mobs either, or in John Brown, ennobling as his conduct might have been, or in any riots; he was a peace-loving, law-abiding citizen. Our victories have substantiated law and order upon the battle-field, and we are to vindicate the principle of order here. He believed in Emancipation. He could not say which was the best way—progressive or conservative. He did not belong to the radical school, but to the Washington and Jefferson school. Suppose the emancipation should begin this very hour, it must be progressive, it cannot be instantaneous. The emancipation in Missouri, though imperfect, was progressive, and he thought this State would see both the first and the last of emancipation—that the other States would follow in, and be finished before Missouri. The future of this country would see the triumph of the two great principles of Law and Liberty—but when he could not tell.

When nations meet in arms, when they seem to injure each other most, they are often really benefactors. The South had taught us executive ability; we had learned them commerce, &c.; but neither had been taught bravery. He thought we ought to be thankful that we had a Meade, Grant, Banks, Rosecrans, to teach it. We are ready to love the South, to receive them with open arms, and to give them constitutional liberty. The moment that the oath is taken, their arms stacked in peace, that moment the hearts of the American people will speak to the American people—"One Constitution, One Union." He then spoke feelingly of the patriotic dead—our sons slain in the dew of the morning of life, and closed by requesting all to join in singing the patriotic hymn entitled "My Country, 'tis of Thee," beginning—

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

Discourse of Rev. J. T. Duryea.

At the Collegiate Church, Dutch Reformed, yesterday, services were held, Rev. J. T. Duryea officiating, and delivering the following sermon, his text being

"The perfect law of liberty."—St. James, 1: 25.

To the great mass of people this phrase is wholly unintelligible; to many its terms are incongruous, if not entirely contradictory. They think, feel and act as if conformity of their conduct to law were a compromise of liberty, a sacrifice of free action to the demands of public opinion or civil power. Such desire as little legislation as possible; they submit to it only through fear of penalty. Numerous examples of this class of persons, and innumerable exhibitions of the results of their false views, have been furnished in the history of our own country. The European masses, trampled upon by despots, have heard of a land in which all men are free and equal.

They make their escape from bondage and seek a home among us. Soon they exhibit a spirit of personal independence of legal restraint; they despise public opinion, defy civil authority, and give scope to their passions by lawless conduct, bold and unsecreted crime. If executive faithfulness brings down upon them the power that guards and vindicates the law, they are amazed. They supposed this land to be the land of liberty, but here is restraint, coercion.

There are others, not emigrants, but reared in this land, who have been uncurbed from their youth, and have grown up to manhood selfish, headstrong and restive under authority. Such, unaccustomed to bear the yoke in youth are burdened by its presence when they become citizens. These are a class of restless, complaining insubordinates. If by rebellion they are brought to the bar of justice, they cry out against Government—of exceeding its powers and as tyrannically oppressive. They raise the insane cry, "Our liberties are in peril." The time has been fixed by the atrocious rebellion for the settlement of the question of liberty in a Republic.

What is true civil liberty, and how is it to be secured?

The word liberty is derived from another, which signifies free. The popular idea of liberty is only a literal interpretation of the word. It regards him free who may do what it may please him to do. But liberty is not the absolute freedom to do what one may will to do. True liberty is the freedom of action limited by the law of the well-being of the agent. He is truly free who acts according to his pleasure, provided that he does not violate the laws that govern his welfare.

True liberty will not allow the agent to go to the extent of action which transgresses the laws which govern his existence. He may have the power to exercise such freedom, but it is the awful power of destroying his happiness. He may have the power to work his own ruin, but this is not true liberty.

True liberty, then, is that which consists with the well-being of the subject; and, therefore, the only liberty desirable must be limited by law. If this be the true conception of liberty in general, what is true of civil liberty? Man is dependent upon his fellow-man in all stages of life. A State grows up by a law of structure into the perfect unity of parts. It is a body; each one is a member. While each member acts in his proper place, according to his proper measure, the good of the whole body is secured and protected.

The individual who transgresses certain legal limits in his actions, curtails the liberties of society; no matter how loudly he may claim a democratic spirit, he has the disposition, will, and acts upon the principle of the despot. But he destroys his own liberties. He sets the example of theft, and the example is followed. The spirit of license sweeps over all barriers, and among them those which guard him. He comes from his theft to find his own property vanished. While he puts the torch to his neighbor's house, lo! as he turns back, the heavens are glaring with the conflagration of his own dwelling.

Pure civil liberty is to be obtained by the discovery of a perfect law of social well-being. There must be law in order to have liberty. When the action of the individual goes beyond certain limits it destroys the rights of others. The law, therefore, which will secure the greatest liberty consistent with the public good, must put the exact limits upon individual actions. Laws which do not cover the highest interests of community will not secure such limits upon individuals as the common welfare demands. Obedience, if ever so perfect, will not secure welfare and liberty. The liberties of civil society cannot be preserved without a correct system of civil law, founded in man's social, intellectual, physical and moral nature.

We have, then, the most sacred office of a citizen of a State—the office of discovering and describing a correct code of laws for the Government of society. Next to the office of religion, no office is so high as the office of the legislator.

It is a cause of gratitude to God that he has not left this task to men. In the moral law he has given the foundation principles of all good government. From time to time he has qualified men to become wise and vigorous legislators. When wise statesmen have determined the perfect law, exact and perfect obedience must be rendered. This can be secured by example, so also by instructing the masses of the people.

If, then, there shall remain a class of persons helplessly or voluntarily ignorant, or led astray by demagogues or revolutionists, the law-abiding must compel them to submit to law. Whatever democratic ideas this coercive course to obedience to law may violate, are the figments of visionaries. By the same right and on the same principle that a nation throws off the yoke of tyranny and becomes free, must it crush out the disobedient and lawless, in order to remain free.

We learn from this discussion that it is not a matter of surprise that we are engaged in a war against rebellion. We have allowed those very perils which

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Monarchy in Puebla—The Presidency in Tlaliscoyam—Murder of La Llave—Important from Jalisco—The French in Pachuca—Confiscation in Mexico City, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

The Corporation of Puebla has passed a resolution in favor of establishing a monarchy, and this resolution has been approved by the members of the Supreme and lower Courts, the State College, and, of course, by the various officials who are in place under the new order of things.

The Vera Cruz paper gives the following declaration from the reactionists of Tlaliscoyam, who rose and arrested the Governor and other officers:

"In the town of Santa Maria Tlaliscoyam, the undersigned citizens, having met with the sole object of procuring the welfare of our country, torn for so many years by civil war, and considering that the only means of obtaining the welfare of nations is the establishment of a Government that will give guarantees to labor, and so that liberty and order may be facts for Mexicans, we have resolved:

1. The intervention proposed by the French army is acknowledged.

2. Gen. DON JUAN N. ALMONTE is recognized as President of the Republic.

3 and last. These resolutions shall be sent to the Civil Prefect of Vera Cruz, so that he may give an account of it to the Chief Governor."

All the Liberal officials of the place were sent prisoners to Vera Cruz. On arriving at "Paso del Toro," the Governor, ARANDA, tried to escape by jumping into the river, and the escort fired and killed him on the spot. The others are prisoners in San Juan de Ulloa.

From various sources we have full accounts of the tragical death of the Liberal General, LA LLAVE. He had had an interview in Guanajuato with DOBLADO, and next day set out for San Luis. He was accompanied by GONZALEZ ORTEGA, and DOBLADO had given them an escort of twelve men, commanded by a Lieutenant and a Corporal. As the officer feared his men might desert, he went behind them with three lancers, at some distance from the travelers. On the other side of "Quemada," ORTEGA, who carried 500 ounces ($8,000) in his pockets, complained of the weight, and LLAVE offered to take care of the money. In handing the package to his companion, ORTEGA let the money drop. The gold rang on the stony road, and some ounces rolled between the horses legs. The Corporal, who had already tried to persuade his people to desert, made the soldiers halt, talked with them, and rode forward at a gallop. LLAVE had gone on, but suddenly fell, wounded by a bullet in the spine. He lived but two days. The official paper of San Luis says:

"Yesterday Gen. PATONE and some others, who left on Sunday to meet Gen. LLAVE, returned. They met him at San Bartolo, carried in a litter which had been prepared at San Felipe. With wonderful strength and presence of mind, considering his wound and the hardships of the road, he received the persons who went to meet him, and desired to speak with them. It seems that the stoppage of the bullet between the vertebra prevented injury to his heart and lungs, and so death was not instantaneous, but the spine was seriously injured and the result fatal. The murderers succeeded in gaining the mountains with 400 ounces, but the robbery proves what was the motive for the revolt of the escort, and consequently no blame can attach to Don MANUEL DOBLADO."

With the heading, "Very important from Jalisco," the *Rayo* (a Reactionist paper) publishes the following:

"CHAVEZ and the boys roam through all the territory of Jalisco, making raids in San Juan, Villita, Tecoaltiche, Arandas and other places in that line of country. These troops are not less than 3,000, divided into corps, with their respective commanders. Through Cupio there are other parties. Those of Tovar and Lozada amount to 6,000, and they are close to Guadalajara, in Ameca, Etzatlan and Magdalena; being confident that in a very short time they will besiege the Capital of that Department. At present we are short of news of our country, because there are no stages nor mails. However, we know that in Guadalajara they are going to fortify the place, because the 'boys' intend to attack them, having collected over 10,000 men, and LOZADA approaching with over twenty pieces of artillery.

ROJAS came toward Lagos with 800 of his famous 'Scorpions,' but on arriving at Tepatitlan he was hastily summoned to Guadalajara, whither he returned by a forced march without succeeding in his design of protecting the celebrated ANG[illegible] BRAVO, who was in more than a slight fix with his [illegible]e in Atolonilco. The return of ROJAS made [illegible] retire on Guadalajara, where the garrison is scarcely 2,500 men, all hungry and naked, who are daily diminishing from misery and the want of faith in the demagogues.

ROJAS passed the holy week in Lagos, and was then attacked by CHAVEZ, when his troops retreated by way of Aquascalientes. The excesses committed by the 'Scorpions' were as usual—respecting nothing at all, burning a part of Parian, and stealing all they could. ROJAS demanded a loan of the town, and from the Messrs. SAN ROMAN alone obliged them to give within a week $15,000 in cash, which has caused them to remove, as also many other families of those unhappy towns."

On the 19th the troops sent from Mexico City to Pachuca arrived in that mining district, being three or four days on the road. In Tulacingo, QUESADA had levied a loan of $25,000. The reactionists boast that the liberal Gen. CARVAJAL, at his recent defeat, lost all his train of wagons and $10,000, arriving at Apam entirely alone.

The *Cronista*, of Mexico City, says: The military authorities, on last Thursday, in the presence of some members of the Corporation, searched the houses of Mr. LABADIE and some other merchants, to find any property there deposited which could frustrate the carrying out of the law for the sequestration of the property of all those who carry arms against the intervention.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Further from Mexico—Official Notification of the Empire in Mexico—The Triumvirate—Doblado and Comonfort—Shocks of an Earthquake in Jamaica—News from Venezuela, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

The latest news from Mexico comes to us from St. Jago de Cuba, whither it was carried by the French mail steamer *Florida*. The most important subject is the confirmation of the proclamation of the *Empire*, and of Prince MAXIMILIAN as Emperor. The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, gives us the official notice of the fact from Gen. FOREY:

VERA CRUZ, July 14, 1863.

The Colonel, principal Governor, acquaints the inhabitants of this city of the important telegraphic dispatch that is directed to him by the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico:

MEXICO, July 10, 1863.

Gen. Forey to His Excellency the Minister of War:

The Assembly of Notables has just proclaimed Prince MAXIMILIAN, Archduke of Austria, as Emperor of Mexico. The monarchy and the Archduke have been proclaimed by unanimity except two votes.

The Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed,) FOREY.

[A true copy.]

The Principal Governor of Vera and "Las Tierras Calientes." (warm districts.)

From the interior—or, at least, from the capital—comes a rumor that DOBLADO, at present Governor of Guanajuato, was taking measures to recognize the French intervention and the new order of things. Also, we are told that COMONFORT had adopted a similar course, and was hourly expected in Mexico, for which journey he had obtained a pass. But we must not be too credulous as to these reports, which the Imperialists (as the reactionists must now be called) will unscrupulously scatter to gain partisans from the moderates.

The Assembly of Notables which issued the proclamation of the Empire was composed of 140 members, of whom 138 voted as mentioned. This document was drawn up in a session which lasted from noon till 9 P. M.; approved the resolutions presented by a Committee, of which Mr. AGUILAR was Chairman, declaring:

First—That the nation adopts a moderate hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince.

Second—That this Prince shall be called Emperor.

Third—That His Imperial Highness, the Archduke of Austria, FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, shall be the Emperor.

Fourth—That in case of any circumstance he shall not come to occupy the throne, the nation applies to His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON III. to indicate some other Catholic Prince to whom to offer the Crown.

In Rome the Triumvirate prepared the way for the Empire, and that famous, or rather infamous usurpation of a nation's Government, it seems has found admirers and copiers in Mexico, who show more pedantry than good sense in the imitation. But read the following from the *Independencia*:

"PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The individuals who compose the *Triumvirate* have divided the labors of the Ministry in this order: His Excellency Don JUAN N. ALMONTE takes charge of the ministries of Foreign Relations and the Treasury; His Excellency Dr. Don JUAN B. DE ORMACHEA, who enters the *Triumvirate* in place of the illustrious Archbishop of Mexico, who, it is said, ought to have sailed from Cadiz on the 13th ult., takes charge of the ministries of Justice and the Interior; His Excellency Don J. MARIANO DE SALAS takes charge of the ministries of War and Trade. The Mexican paper *La Sociedad* gives the list of the Council of State and the various sub-Committees. Among the names are Woll, Father Miranda, Aguilar, Bonilla, Castillo, &c."

From the new capital that JUAREZ has selected—San Luis de Potosi—we hear the Government have been reorganizing the army, incorporating some troops with other regiments and dismissing a great number of officers. One of the principal changes in the army has been the dismissal of the Commander-in-Chief, GARZA, who is succeeded by BERRIOZABAL. The headquarters of the latter are at Queretaro.

It is affirmed that Don JUAN ANTONIO LAFUENTE, a Minister of JUAREZ, has set out for the United States, with full powers to make any conventions with Washington so as to obtain its aid against the newly-established Empire. From San Luis de Potosi is also issued a decree outlawing all those who accept any office or employment under the new order of things. JUAREZ has also directed to the foreign Ministers at Mexico a protest against all acts of Government in the absence of the legitimate authorities. He has also forbidden any commercial intercourse with Mexico, in order to starve out the enemy. Consignments of flour for the capital have been stopped and sent back to Queretaro.

The reactionist paper, *La Sociedad*, reports that the troops of KAMPHER (liberals) mutinied, with the cry—"*Muera la hambre*," (no hunger,) and fired upon their leaders, the second in command being killed when the soldiers disbanded. As for KAMPHER, it is not known where he is.

In Michoacan, the Liberal forces have been augmented. This, their enemies affirm, is owing to the troops which were defeated in Toluca, by Gen. BERTHIER, having retreated to Tlalpujahua and Mineral del Oro, on the boundary of the Michoacan, at a distance of six or eight leagues from Maravatio.

In Zacatecas, on hearing of the taking of Puebla, there had been some outbreaks, COSIO resigned his position as Governor of the State, and ORTEGA was about to assume that office. The latter General has lately been very unfortunate; he was lately attacked and robbed by his own escort, but his companion, Gen. LA LLAVE, was still worse treated, for he expired soon after of a shot wound. BUITRON, who last Summer was such a favorite with the Reactionists, for the injury and annoyance he was inflicting on the residents of Mexico City, then joined JUAREZ, and then again the French, has at last lost favor with FOREY and ALMONTE, and been brought to trial for his depredations, but with what result or sentence is not yet known. Bishop RAMIREZ was expected in Mexico, to consecrate Dr. SOLLANO.

Stages run daily between Mexico and Puebla, and it is expected that they will soon be able to go through to Vera Cruz.

From Kingston, Jamaica, we hear that military preparations in the English colonies are every day more and more remarkable in the appointing and promoting of officers, a formation of new military companies, and rigorous inspection of all fortifications. Two strong shocks of an earthquake, one closely following the other, were experienced in Spanish Town and Kingston, on the 6th.

Respecting the extent of the late conflagration at Puerto Plata, the steamer *Ocean Bird* brings the news that one-third part of the houses in that city were consumed, the Custom-house being among the number. The fire broke out in the warehouses of Messrs. NEUMAN & SANDER and T. R. FINKE & Co. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

In Venezuela, the new President, FALCON, was busy in preparing the attack on Puerto Cabello, and hence delayed his entry into Caracas, where the Secretary-General, GUZMAN BLANCO, had notified the foreign Ministers of the change of Government, to which they had responded amicably. The *Innovador*, a new Caracas paper, affirms that the mediation of the foreign Ministers and Gen. PAEZ was likely to lead to an arrangement with the discontented at Puerto Cabello. The late Collector of Customs at Laguayra has been arrested by order of the Secretary-General, "for serious and recent faults in the discharge of his functions."

We have again a revival of the story about a fight between the *Alabama* and *Vanderbilt*. This time the news is said to have come from Key West, and the rumor runs that the battle took place between St. Thomas and Porto Rico, a little before dark, and that in twenty minutes the *Vanderbilt* sunk with all its crew. It is most probably all false, the only circumstance in its favor being the fact that the *Alabama* was, according to the latest news, as I mentioned in my last, cruising in those seas.

The *Eagle*, in its trip from New-York to this port, met with the following incident: On arriving off Wilmington, N. C., a National gunboat was seen giving chase to a steamer under the English flag. The Captain of the *Eagle* determined to stop the fugitive, and when about a mile and a half from her fired a gun but without any ball. The English steamer then stopped and was easily taken by the gunboat. This steamer was a large iron one, with two chimneys. It had come from Wilmington and was going to Nassau.

The festivities and ceremonies consequent on the razing of the city walls will probably commence on Tuesday, the Saint for that day in the calendar being the patron Saint of Gen. DOMINGO DULCE. Already the guard at the Montserrate gate has been for several days withdrawn, and their place is supplied by carpenters, who are building a scaffolding from which the chief National and civic functionaries will speak.

LARA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

From a letter to the Baltimore *American*, dated July 30, we select the following in relation to the operations against Charleston:

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS.

In conversation with some officers from the *Wabash*, I find a very general confidence prevailing that within the next ten days the fall of Sumter would be consummated, and that Charleston must soon after succumb. They report everything as progressing satisfactorily and the fall of Fort Wagner as one of the events of the next few days. The constant bombardment now progressing is, I learn, mainly to conceal the erection, by Gen. GILLMORE, of a masked battery within five hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and also to protect his troops in the operation. This new battery was expected to be ready to open on the enemy to-morrow, and its advent will be a grand fusilade from the Monitors and the *Ironsides*. Fort Wagner is already a sightless mass of sand, and with the boring shell of Gen. GILLMORE a strong effort will be made to penetrate its magazine and put a summary end to the vile concern.

FORT SUMTER.

It is the general impression on all hands here that the rebels have evacuated all the casemates of Sumter, and intend to depend on her parapet guns entirely in the approaching assault. It is even said that her entire casemates are filled with sand bags, and that all her best guns have been crowded to the parapets. If this is so it indicates that even the unsuccessful assault of April last must have been so terrible that there is an unwillingness to risk the fate of the fort to another square assault from the Monitors.

THE NAVAL BATTERY,

The naval battery which is under the command of Capt. FOXHILL A. PARKER, of the *Wabash*, to be manned by about three hundred blue jackets, will not be ready to open on the enemy probably for a week to come, and until it is finished nothing decisive may be looked for. We will have our daily bombardment—the Monitors will go up before dinner, after dinner, and after tea, in squads of two or three, regularly relieved by the *Ironsides*, keeping the enemy closely packed away in his "rat holes" night and day during the sultry weather, giving him no opportunity to cook, or eat, or sleep with any degree of comfort. The sailor boys are confident of success when they are ready, and will dash in with their usual vim.

THE REBEL WORKS.

Wagner responds and will continue to respond with an occasional gun. Sumter about once in ten minutes throws a heavy rifle shot at the impenetrable armor of our iron clads, or hurls a shell in the direction of the land battery, and occasionally there is a report coming from the direction of James Island, showing that Gen. GILLMORE is keeping close watch and ward over any flanking movements that may be attempted by the enemy. He is also assisted in this work by some of the smaller gunboats, and all was progressing well in that direction at last accounts.

As to the fall of Sumter soon after the fall of Wagner, no one seems to have the least doubt. Fort Wagner is undoubtedly the key of Charleston, as evinced by the indomitable defence made by the enemy, with such terrible loss. There probably never was a fortification besieged with such frightful sacrifice of life to the besiegers as has been the case at Fort Wagner, and from the preparations making, there is no doubt that bloodier times are yet in store for them.

EFFECTS OF THE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE IRON-CLADS.

The result of the siege, so far as our iron-clads are concerned, are emphatically satisfactory. The *Ironsides'* walls of solid iron have proved impenetrable, though she does not go into such close range as the Monitors, but still she has only so far received numerous scars of war which have beautified rather than disfigured her appearance or lessened her efficiency. The pivots of her port stoppers work smoothly, and her gunners have been drilled to a state of efficiency that is truly admirable.

The Monitors go in and come out, and the fight daily progresses with the report "nobody was hurt," so far as the iron-clads are concerned.

Of course there are a few casualties in the shore batteries, but very few in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, or the punishment of the enemy.

STATEMENTS OF DESERTERS.

Two deserters from the Thunderbolt battery, on the Savannah River, were brought on board the *Vermont* last night. They represent the people as in high glee at the successful defence of Fort Wagner, and begin to regain some confidence as to their ability to hold the city. When the siege of the fort commenced all were despondent, but the successful resistance of the two assaults has restored confidence. They say that there is no truth in the rumor that Admiral TATNALL was preparing to come down the Ossabaw with another iron-clad. Such a movement was talked of, but the people generally, after the fate of the *Atlanta*, wanted their remaining boat retained for the defence of the city.

REBEL IRON-CLADS.

The work of making improvements on the other iron-clads, suggested by the fate of the *Atlanta*, they represent as progressing. They were giving her an interior lining of boiler iron to catch the splinters and bolts, and may possibly come out, anticipating easy work in Port Royal harbor. The *Atlanta* is a larger and more powerful boat than this new monster, though it was the opinion of these men that her armor is stronger. Should she come, she will find her old consort, the *Atlanta*, ready to encounter her in a fair fight, as she is fully manned, and ready for work at a moment's notice.

OUR MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The progress of ROSECRANS in the direction of Rome and Atlanta was regarded by the rebels as a feint, and attracted but little attention. A demand had been made for the return home of the troops from that section of the State, but the answer was that they were all at Charleston and could not be spared.

WHAT THE IRON-CLADS ARE DOING.

The Providence *Journal* has a letter dated on board iron-clad *Montauk*, off Charleston, July 27, from which we make some extracts:

THE STRENGTH OF EARTHWORKS.

The land batteries are daily continuing their practice upon Wagner, and it is almost impossible to tell of the result. Doubtless not much beyond harassing the enemy is accomplished, for the great sides of Wagner can receive many 30-pounders and even 11 and 15-inch shot and shell without being rendered useless. This war has certainly developed one fact which cannot fail to be of infinite importance hereafter.

It is the effectiveness of earth and sand batteries. A well-constructed earthwork, with proper and sufficient ordnance, and well manned, can scarcely be taken. It seems, in fact, that the shot and shell thrown into it serve only to make it stronger, and if the fire be not incessant, at night the men can repair the damage of the day, and such a work may hold out almost any time. I do not think there is a permanent fortification in the world which could have stood the fire to which Wagner was subjected on the 18th day of July.

THE IRON-CLADS AT WORK.

Friday morning, the 24th, was another fine, clear, mild morning. At 3½ o'clock all hands were called, and immediately we got under way. The attack was to be more general than usual, and the day's work was early commenced.

In the following order we proceeded up the channel: *Weehawken, Ironsides, Montauk, Nantucket, Patapsco* and *Catskill.* At 5:32 A. M., the *Montauk* opened the engagement with an 11-inch shell, which fell on the extreme right of the fort. At the same time the batteries on shore opened fire, and soon the conflict became general.

The *Montauk* was lying not more than 900 yards from Wagner, the *Ironsides* about 1,000 yards, and the other iron-clads about 1,200 or 1,300 yards distant. At 6 o'clock a new feature in the fighting here took place, being nothing less than a shot from Moultrie. Old Moultrie has been silent since we appeared off Charleston till now. But I presume the fealty to secession could not be restrained, and the occupants of Moultrie were anxious to show their desire to contribute their part toward driving away the Yankees.

But their shot fell half a mile short, and they only tried it once more. Sumter, however, always ready, gave us some excellent shots, and continued to fire until the affair was over.

Hardly a repetition of the fight of the 18th, yet it was a hotly contested engagement and a magnificent sight. But Wagner fired only once, and then during the remainder of the day was silent. We could not see a soul in the work, and it seemed almost deserted, But from Sumter and Gregg the shots came thick and fast.

The firing from the land batteries of Gen. GILLMORE and the iron-clads was excellent, and the big shells which tore their way through parapet and casemate and burst inside, threw up such great masses of dust and sand and earth, that it seemed as though a volcano must be belching forth its black contents of its subterranean recesses.

The great hull of the *Ironsides* lay a splendid mark for their guns, but its sides were not scathed by a single shell.

The firing from the *Ironsides* was beautiful, as it always has been. The report of the guns of its powerful broadside rent the air; the shot one after another tore through the sides of Wagner, while the thick blue veil of smoke, which rose and floated away over the vessel, almost enveloping the black hull from view, formed a picture, the magnificence of which one could not help estimating and appreciating, even in the midst of battle.

NEW REBEL WORKS.

During the engagement we discovered a new sight which the few preceding days had created. Nothing less than two strong looking batteries on James Island, away over beyond the low land of Morris Island and in the rear of Fort Johnson by a mile or more. They had already assumed formidable proportions, and the men in groups were working upon them with the greatest haste. They are, of course, for the purpose of flanking Wagner in the event of its being captured, and may, indeed, prove ugly customers. In a few days we expect to see the shot issuing from them.

GILLMORE PUSHING ON.

Certainly Gen. GILLMORE is a persevering and industrious man. The fortifications which he is throwing up in his advanced position are already extensive, and assume even a formidable appearance. Even now they rival Wagner, and although not consisting of such a mass of earth as Wagner, yet I do not doubt they are equally strong, or at least nearly so. The morning shows the increase which the night has wrought.

His men are placing guns in position, and all the work necessary to make his fortifications strong, and offensive or defensive, is rapidly going on. A few days more must witness a bombardment from these works, which are now quiet.

MORE FIGHTING.

Wednesday morning the *Montauk* moved once more into position off Wagner and within 1,100 yards of it. The *Catskill* immediately followed and came into position about the same distance off. We could see but one gun upon Wagner, and this one the 10-inch gun from which we have heretofore received so much attention.

Prompt in its old business it again greeted us this morning with a shot which came sufficiently near for quite a minute examination of its size and exterior. It passed over the turret and fell into the sea a hundred feet beyond us, throwing up a column of water high into the air. With an occasional shot at the *Catskill* we received most of its attention during the morning's work. Fort Gregg fired all the morning at the *Catskill*, and made some excellent practice.

This fort being as far again from the iron-clads as Fort Wagner, and situated upon the low lands of Cummings Point, fires at some disadvantage, yet the shots have been excellent during the week past, in which time it has scarcely been silent during the day. Fort Gregg is a small work compared with Wagner, and yet it is a strong one. It is the old original Cummings Point battery strengthened and somewhat increased. Its sloping sides covered with green turf, remind us of Wagner before loyal shot and shell had torn and burned it, and transformed its fine proportions into an almost shapeless mass.

Steadily we fired into Wagner till its guns were still and no living object was in view. Our half barrels of grape had swept the fort, and gunners and sharpshooters were both invisible. Within a few days a new feature has shown itself in the firing from Wagner, it being nothing less than sharpshooters hidden behind the parapet in the casemates, and waiting to pick off any who may be seen upon the iron-clads.

The rifle barrels glisten upon the top of the parapet, and the little faint puff of smoke which issues from the rifles' muzzles and floats away, tells us to look out, and as we step behind the turret or pilot-house, the leaden messenger flies over or beside us, singing on its way, and chucks into the water near by. The firing is over, and from our excellent position we take a long look at the Secessio-Babylonio city and its surroundings. Sumter is firing, but we heed it not.

A VIEW FROM A MONITOR'S TURRET.

On our right is the deserted Summer resort, the Moultrie House. Close by it, Fort Moultrie, with the two blockade-running wrecks, the *Isaac P. Smith* and the *Minho*, ashore on the beach before it. A little further to the left is quiet Moultrieville, and a little beyond it, toward the city, the beautiful green parapet and traverses of Battery Bee. Sumter now blocks the view. Above its frowning wall the "stars and bars" have given way to the new flag.

On the eastern face the line of new mason-work from parapet to base, and which was repaired after the injury from the iron-clads in April last, is distinctly marked. The middle line of ports into which we looked and saw them load and fire, is now filled up, and the lower tier of ports only is used. The line of cotton bales, which last week hung over its walls, is gone. The flash of their own guns set them on fire, and they were cut down. Most of the cotton was saved, and is piled up behind Sumter, while some of it came floating down by us.

The rear of the fort has been to an extent protected by masses of stone and brick-work on each corner. As you look, almost close to Fort Sumter and under it is Fort Gregg. Nearer to us and immediately in front is Wagner, with its sides, though bearing some appearance of shape, yet torn and ragged. Over the low land of Morris Island, and on James Island beyond, are the two batteries which the hands of treason have recently builded.

A little farther beyond and to the right is Fort Johnson, and to the right of that opens the harbor and city. The yellow walls of Castle Pinckney form a prominent object over the smooth surface of the water. A little to the left of Pinckney is the iron-clad middle ground battery, Fort Ripley, and I imagine it is not more comfortable below than the rebel prize *Atlanta*, for I see upon the top of it the white tents in which the officers and men probably live.

A little beyond and to the left is the city. The green trees upon the battery look beautiful and inviting, and from under their sheltering foliage many of the fair residents of Charleston looked out upon the fight, praying in their hearts,—anxious and palpitating hearts, let us hope,—that the contemptible Yankees and their iron ships might never survive the terrible storm of shot and shell which rained so mercilessly upon them.

The streets, the houses, the churches and spires of the city are in plain view. Near to and almost in range of Christ Church spire, a tall tower and look-out is rapidly going up. The blockade-runners are lying quietly at the wharves. We can see neither of the iron-clads, and, undoubtedly, they are trying to make a move in another direction to divert our attention from the fortifications. Away to the left on Morris Island busy hands are at work making strong the defences of the Union, loyalty and good Government. It is an interesting picture.

Hardly a spot within the line of vision but what is already familiar to our eyes, and yet destined to become in the swiftly advancing days more memorable. The foot of the Government is firmly planted on this "sacred soil." Only a few steps forward, and the birthplace of treason is under its heel. The steps may be taken, slowly perhaps, but surely. We may witness repulses at first, but they shall be turned into successes.

The contest will be fierce, but will end in victory at last. Let us watch without criticising, and wait without murmuring. The stake is too great to admit a false move, the prize is too dear to fall from our grasp. With the fall of Charleston we may surely look, and soon, for the last expiring breath of the rebellion.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE MONITOR NAHANT.

A private letter from the vicinity of Charleston contains some information of interest at the present time. The Boston *Traveller* quotes:

"Since leaving Charleston harbor, I learn that a number of the officers of the iron-clads have been obliged to retire in consequence of the exhausting character of their duties on board, and that their places have been supplied by others.

There has been another serious accident on board the iron-clad *Nahant*. They were condensing water on board, and as the water for some time past has been rather brakish, much pains were taken at this time to remedy the evil. The officer of the deck, therefore, requested the Captain of the hold to bring him a little to try. As the tank was unscrewed the steam and boiling water rushed out, scalding terribly seven men, in some instances causing the skin to peel off. Their cries of agony as their wounds were dressed were quite distressing.

They were skillfully attended by Dr. C. ELLERY STEDMAN, of Boston, under whom all our sick and wounded receive the best of care and attention. One of the men scalded is the carpenter of the *Nahant*, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, of Manchester, N. H. They are all on board the *Vermont*, at Port Royal, and are likely to recover.

During the recent attack upon Fort Wagner the *Nahant* had two shots penetrate her decks, while the stern of the vessel was opened three inches by a shot from Fort Wagner.

On Sunday morning, July 26, two men came down the river from Fort Thunderbolt. One of them, an Irishman, ran away, and brought the other (a young man belonging to Atlanta, Ga.) against his will. They both were attached to the Sixty-third Georgia regiment. They state that there is a ram just below Savannah, but do not think she intends coming down, but if she does she will most assuredly be gobbled up by our iron-clads, as was the *Atlanta*."

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.

An artillery officer writes to the Boston *Traveller* under date of Morris Island, July 29: "Our force is working day and night erecting new batteries and mounting ten-inch mortars and heavy guns. We have five 100-pound and three 200-pound Parrotts to mount; one 200-pound Parrott is already mounted, and yesterday three shots were fired at Fort Sumter, just to get the range. One shot hit the corner of the parapet and made the bricks fly. Our pickets are within four hundred yards of Fort Wagner, but they have to look out for the rebel sharpshooters. The water on the Island is so bad that whisky is served out to the troops three times a day."

THE DRAFT.

The Three Hundred Dollar Exemption.

The following communication, from the fact that it appears in the Washington *Intelligencer*, with the initial of a name frequently seen appended to documents issued from the Adjutant-General's office, may be regarded as a semi-official exposition of the grounds upon which were founded the decision regarding the $300 exemption clause:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I find in your paper of July 31 an opinion from Hon. CALEB CUSHING, that under the act of enrolling and calling out the national forces, "the payment of the commutation money has the same effect, so far as regards the personal responsibilities of a citizen enrolled and drafted and ascertained to be liable to military duty, as the furnishing of a substitute to discharge the party for the three years of that draft."

In your comments introductory to the opinion you say, with entire correctness, "that the present ruling of the Provost-Marshal cannot be determined as a practical question, either judicially or otherwise, until a second draft under the present enrollment shall have been ordered by the President. Not until then will an actual case arise."

As a correct judgment upon the question is, however, of great importance, both to the large number of persons who may desire to avail themselves of one or the other of these provisions and to the Government, it is important that some reasons which justify the decision of the Provost-Marshal-General should be given to the public.

It is, undoubtedly, a sound rule of construction, that where the language of a statute is doubtful in its meaning, that construction should be adopted which will best carry out the object or purpose of the statute and the intention of the Legislature; and that object or intention is to be ascertained, if possible, by considering the whole statute.

The object of this statute is to procure men for the army, not to raise or procure money. With this object in view, and applying this rule, we shall be inevitably led to the conclusion that a distinction should be made between the payment of commutation money and the furnishing of a substitute. If by procuring a substitute a man secures exemption from military service for three years, while by paying the commutation money he only releases himself from his obligations to respond to that call, remaining still liable to future calls, he will most clearly prefer to do the former, and the object of the statute will be promoted.

Again, it is a sound rule of construction "that the natural import of the words of any legislative act, according to the common use of them, when applied to the subject matter of the act, is to be considered as expressing the intention of the Legislature." Now, the natural import of the words of section 13, "shall be discharged from *further* liability under *that* draft," certainly is not that he shall be released from liability, not only under *that* draft, but under any other draft, for three years. It is nowhere suggested that the meaning or natural import of these words, as they stand, extends to other drafts, or that any doubt would arise upon them. It is only by resorting to another section (the 17th) that a reason is thought to be found for saying what in effect comes to this, that the words "discharged from further liability under that draft" mean "discharged from further liability under *that* or *any other* made within three years." It is certain that neither of these expressions is the plain and natural import of the other.

Again, the first section of the statute declares that certain persons shall constitute the national forces, and "shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose."

The ninth section provides for the enrollment of all such persons, and the tenth section enacts "that all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years," &c.

These provisions of the statute impose upon certain persons a liability to be called upon for two years to render military service for three years. This is the general liability of all persons properly enrolled *under the statute*. But when the President calls a part of the national forces into military service, this general liability under the statute is, *under the draft*, changed, as to some persons, into a special and actual liability to render military service for three years from that time. The twelfth section provides for making the draft, and for notifying the persons drafted to *appear and report for duty*. The thirteenth section has express reference to duties created by the twelfth, and provides two modes in which a person drafted and notified to appear, under the previous section, may discharge himself from the obligation to appear and report for duty thus created, and from the liability to be deemed a deserter for failing to do so.

The subject-matter of the section is the liability of the drafted man, created by the preceding section, to appear and report for duty; and the natural import of the words "discharged from further liability under that draft," when taken in connection with the subject matter, would clearly seem to be that he is discharged from the obligation to appear and report for duty, and from the liability to be deemed a deserter for failing to do so.

It is true that thus far the man paying the commutation money and the one furnishing the substitute stand on the same footing; they are both alike simply discharged from their liability under *that* draft.

But the seventeenth section, for the purpose, it seems reasonable to conclude, of promoting the object of the law, viz., to procure men, takes up the case of one who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, and provides that he "shall receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which will exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." Suppose this provision of the seventeenth section had been incorporated into the fourteenth, and it had read, "And thereupon such person furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under the draft, and any person who shall furnish an acceptable substitute shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." Could any one, then, have doubted that a distinction was made between the two cases, or that the word "shall *exempt* him from *military duty* during the time for which he was drafted," meant something different from the words "shall be *discharged* from further liability under *that* draft?"

That the object of this section is to secure substitutes seems certain, from the further provision that the "substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law, as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States," which by the eleventh section, includes advance pay and bounty. This provision offers an inducement to men to *become* substitutes, while under the construction contended for, the other provision offers an inducement to men to *procure* substitutes. The object of the law is advanced by offering to both of the parties to a contract a bounty for entering into it.

It is suggested that the reason why a *certificate* is to be given to the man who furnishes a substitute, and not to the one paying commutation money, is, that "the receipt of the person receiving the money is the appropriate documentary evidence of the party paying it." But the statute makes no provision that he shall receive such a receipt, and it would seem that if either case, under the construction which places the parties on the same footing, stood in need of a statutory provision to secure "the appropriate documentary evidence," it would not be the case where, as in furnishing a substitute, the transaction is directly between the person himself and the Board of Enrollment, where it is necessary for the fact to be known, and the records of which would naturally preserve the evidence of the transactions, but the case where, as in paying commutation money, the transaction is between the person and a third party, and consequently does not come within the official cognizance of the Board, and may not be within the personal knowledge of either of its members.

A better reason for giving a certificate in one case, and not in the other, seems to be, that in the case of paying the commutation money, the evidence is important only at *that* time, under *that* draft, and before *that* Board, while in case of furnishing a substitute, the party may need the evidence at any time for three years under succeeding drafts, and after two years before another Board of Enrollment, and if he has changed his residence, in any part of the country where he happens to reside.

S.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE DRAFT.

In Rochester.

From the Express, August 3.

We are officially informed that the order for the draft has been received at the Provost-Marshal's office, and the drawing of the names will commence at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, in the Court-house-square, in the rear of the Court-house. The drawing will be suspended on Thursday, on account of the National Thanksgiving, but will be resumed on Friday morning and continued until completed for the entire district.

By an addition of about 800 names the quota of this district has been increased to 2,177, an additon of about 160. The drawing will be made in public, and in the presence of as many as choose to assemble to see it. It is not probable that the towns will be reached before Friday, and possibly not before Saturday, and the completion of the drawing may extend into next week.

We shall publish each afternoon full lists of the names of the drafted, up to the hour of going to press, and those which are drawn after 4 o'clock we shall publish in an extra after the close of the day's work.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 5.

At the City Assessors' Rooms, this morning, there was unusual activity, as also in the rear of the Court-house, where a large crowd was assembled some time before the drafting commenced. The envelopes containing the names were done up in a large package, which attracted considerable attention, some asking whether it contained "greenbacks." The "wheel of fortune" was also an object of attention, and many sidelong glances were cast toward it, especially by those of the "first class," not yet satisfied as to what it might bring forth.

The preliminaries of the drafting consisted of the reading by the Provost-Marshal of the order for the draft, and explaining the manner in which it was to be made.

The drawing from the wheel was performed by ROBERT H. FENN, a blind student and poet, and late graduate of the University. The drawing was made in the presence of the Board of Enrollment, and various officers of the city and county. The draft commenced at precisely a quarter to eleven.

In the 5th Ward, GEO. W. HAROLD, Crockery Depot, 85 Main-st., offered a silver butter dish, estimated value of which is twenty dollars, to the first *drafted man, (not a substitute)* who will be mustered into the service and go. Other prizes will doubtless be offered in the various wards to the drafted men.

The stand was located in the rear of the Assessors' office, and was covered with canvass to protect the officials from the broiling sun. We observed on the stand the Mayor, Chief of Police MUDGETT, Alderman BROMLEY, President of the Board of Aldermen, and others.

The police were present in full force, although the appearances are that their services will not in the least be needed.

The square was filled with a large and good-natured crowd, and as each name was drawn, the owner of the prize ticket was greeted with cheers, and if present, with congratulations upon his good fortune.

In the First Ward, Capt. GRAEBE, formerly of the One Hundred and Eighth, is drafted. Had he resigned eight days later he would, according to law, have been exempt.

The Draft in New-England.

IN NEW-BEDFORD.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Aug. 1.

There were 119 conscripts before the Board of Enrollment yesterday, of whom 71 received exemption papers, 27 furnished substitutes, 8 commuted, and 13 passed.

The price of substitutes was dull at $300.

The notifications to the drafted men in this city have nearly all been delivered, but it will be useless for them to attempt to be examined before the latter part of the month.

The work of the conscription in this district is progressing as rapidly as possible. The Board of Enrollment, with the Deputy Marshals and a large number of clerks, are at work both early and late, and from the systematic manner in which the work is carried on, very few mistakes have occurred.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 1.

In the First District, yesterday, 10 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, 34 substitutes were accepted, and 27 were discharged, for the following-named causes; physical disability, 17; aliens, 2; non-residence, 1; son of a widow, 1; unsuitable age, 2; and 4 commuted.

In the Second District 19 drafted men were held for service; 9 substitutes were accepted, and 22 rejected, and 10 were exempted for physical causes.

The United States transport-steamer *Guide*, Capt. ALMY, from Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., which latter place she left on the afternoon of the 25th, arrived at this port last evening. Capt. ALMY reports everything quiet in that department. The day before the steamer left, Gen. FOSTER started on a new expedition, the destination by some supposed to be Welden. The *Guide* was ordered here to receive eight hundred conscripts, who, unfortunately, are not quite well enough to go.

Another detachment of soldier substitutes were sent to Boston harbor yesterday morning, comprising sixty-nine from Capt. HAMLIN'S District, and twenty from Capt. CHADSEY'S District. Every one of the men was delivered at the rendezvous on Long Island. The detachment went down in charge of officer PIERCE, in Capt. HAMLIN'S office, and officer BURLINGAME, of Capt. CHADSEY'S office.

Some fifteen or twenty volunteers have been enlisted thus far for the colored company of heavy artillery, a portion of whom have gone into camp. It is stated that this company will garrison the fortifications to be erected on Dutch Island.

IN MAINE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* states that in the Second District of that State 260 men have thus far been examined, 135 of whom have been accepted. All the drafted men from Freeman, one of the towns notified by the military, have reported and all of them who are accepted are prepared with $300 each to pay their commutation. I. R. BRAY, Esq., the wealthy wool-grower and dealer, furnishes the town the money, and accompanies the drafted men. Many of the drafted men in Kingfield have also reported.

Thursday evening last, five substitutes for conscripts, who had received their pay of $300 each, managed to escape from their place of confinement at Portland. They started off on foot in the direction of Boston, and reached Wells Beach on Friday. On Friday morning, officers from the Provost-Marshal's office at Portland started in pursuit. When the cars reached the Wells Beach Station, one of the fugitives was found at the depot, who was arrested and securely ironed. The four others in the meantime had taken seats in the cars, but were secured after a brief resistance, and the whole number were taken back to Portland.

THE RESULT IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 5.

In the Third District, yesterday, the number of conscripts reporting themselves and the number of exemptions were nearly the same as those of the day previous, although a few more passed the exemption of the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment.

The Board in the Fourth District examined 114 cases, and of these exempted 99. Eleven men passed the surgeon and were accepted, and four showed receipts from the Collector of Internal Revenue and were thereby exempted from the present draft.

As will be seen from the above, the health of our people is not improving, as the proportion of exempts increases each day. It was supposed that parties who had what they considered fair claims to exemption, would present themselves at the earliest day for examination by the different Boards, and that then the ablebodied men would come along; but as about half the conscripts in the Fourth District have already been examined, and not one in five passed the ordeal, another drawing must of necessity take place. The proportion of exempts is about the same in the Third District, and here also another batch must be summoned.

In the Fifth District, up to Tuesday morning, 514 had been examined, 392 discharged, 122 accepted, 27 have paid $300, and 43 have furnished substitutes.

The result of examinations in the Second District, including Saturday, is as follows:

Previous to Wednesday—Whole number examined 650; exempted 490; accepted 160.

Wednesday—Number examined 180; exempted 143; accepted 46.

Thursday—Examined 152; exempted 111; accepted 51.

Friday—Examined 137; exempted 93; accepted 44.

Saturday—Examined 146; exempted 96; accepted 47.

Total examinations 1,281; total exemptions 933; total accepted 347. Eighteen substitutes were sent to camp on Thursday, and 13 on Saturday, making 83 from the District.

In Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, August 4.

Maj. GARDINER'S battalion of cavalry has received horses, and is now mounted. The men are enlisted for six months. Col. CUMMINGS' regiment of cavalry for three years' service is the only regiment recruiting in this city for that term. Recruits are taken at the headquarters, Jones' Hotel, for regiments in the field; but few are secured. The substitutes now being received in Philadelphia are forming an important feature, and will soon add materially toward filling up the Philadelphia regiments. The 200 substitutes that left the city on Friday, in charge of Maj. SELLERS, were destined for Col. LYLE'S regiment National Guards. A discovery was made on the boat after the substitutes had been placed on board. About one fourth of the number was found to be deserters from regiments in the field. The substitutes as received are uniformed and sent to the barracks, Twenty-second ward, and retained there until a squad sufficiently large is secured to send forward. The time within which drafted men have to report has not yet expired, and consequently none of these have visited the barracks.

In Washington.

INCIDENTS OF THE DRAFT.

From the Star, Aug. 5.

The draft has hit the typos hard. The Government office—"Swamp"—catches it to the extent of forty-two names. Out of a club of thirty made up at that office to raise an exemption fund, fifteen were drawn, and the fund is of course a drop in the bucket to meet the requirement. In another club of forty, raised elsewhere, thirty-nine were drawn; while in the case of another club of twenty, all but one escaped. We mentioned yesterday that several of the brothers LARNER (sons of Mr. MICHAEL LARNER) had drawn prizes, and later in the day another brother came in for a share, making four—NOBLE, GIDEON, GEORGE and JACOB.

The following were drawn from Gen. RUCKER'S office: GEO. CHESTER, chief clerk to Gen. RUCKER; JAMES C. DOUGLAS, invoice clerk, Capt. HARTZ; T. B. BAKER, burial clerk, Capt. HARTZ.

While the drafting was going on for the Fourth Ward yesterday an individual hearing that all but about a hundred names had been drawn, offered to bet $5 that he would escape. The bet was taken, and the twin V's handed over to a stake-holder, but before the latter had time to deposit them in his pocket the name of the sanguine better was announced by Capt. SCHEETZ.

A step ladder standing in the Council Chamber where the drawing takes place, has been a favorite post for spectators, as overlooking the whole proceedings, but from the fact that every person who mounted it yesterday got blistered with a prize, it has been let alone severely to-day by the superstitious, and any green 'un who mounts it unwittingly is considered as done for.

The Draft in this City.

PREPARATIONS TO ENFORCE IT.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes from Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, under date of Aug. 3:

"The military in this vicinity, after remaining rather quiet for several days, are now beginning to buckle on their armor, and are preparing themselves for active duty, in case their services should be required. I have it from pretty good authority that there will be no lack of force to maintain order in New-York and vicinity while the drafting is going on. You may rely upon it, there will be no child's play or blank cartridges used. Should there be another attempt to interfere with the drafting, the General commanding the Department of the East is fully determined to protect the officers in the discharge of their duty.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon four regiments of infantry arrived from Warrenton, Va. They are here expressly for the present emergency, and for the purpose of taking charge of conscripts and forwarding them to their places of destination. The order for those regiments was received by them at 12 o'clock last Thursday night, upon which they immediately commenced making preparations for a move. By 3 o'clock Friday morning they were on the march for a train of cars nine miles distant, which they soon reached, and left for this post by the way of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, arriving here at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The following are the regiments, viz.: The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, now quartered at Fort Hamilton; the Twentieth Indiana, on the Battery at New-York; and the Fifth Wisconsin and First Massachusetts. The two last named regiments have pitched their tents on this island, in the immediate vicinity of the fort. Yesterday being the hottest day by several degrees we have had in this vicinity this Summer, the heat bore hard upon the troops that were crowded together upon the steamer. After considerable delay, (by red tape,) they were finally landed.

Those who came to this island said they were now rejoiced to see and rest themselves upon a spot of green grass, having had no rest or refreshing sleep since last Wednesday night. The number of troops which came on yesterday was about 1,900, of which there were of the Twentieth regiment Indiana, 500; the Fifth Wisconsin, 400; the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, 700, and the First Massachusetts, 300. Lieut.-Col. BALDWIN, who is now in command of the First Massachusetts, informs me that they lost 100 men in the battle of Gettysburgh; also, that Major WALKER, of the same regiment, came on with them, but on account of sickness was landed at the Battery, and is now stopping for a few days at one of the hotels in New-York. The Colonel thinks he will be about again in a few days."

The Law in Regard to Substitutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Tribune* of Saturday, July 25, furnishes its readers an exposition of the Enrollment law, commencing as follows:

"The Secretary of War has decided that a person who, upon being drafted, provides an acceptable substitute, is thereupon discharged from further liability to be called into service; but that if he pays the legal commutation of $300 he is released only for the time being, and his name remains upon the enrollment list, subject to draft as before. We are unable to perceive the reason of this discrimination. *An examination of the law discloses no authority for it*, and whether judged by the law or by common sense, we deem it unjust."

Of course the writer of this article never read the law which he pretends to have examined, or he would have noticed the following clauses:

"SECTION 13. * * * And thereupon such person, so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under *that draft*."

"SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act, *who shall furnish an acceptable substitute*, shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, *which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted*; and the substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law, as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States."

Thus it is perceived that the law, in the first instance, discharges both the classes under consideration from further liability under *that* draft, and then goes on to discharge the one who furnishes an acceptable substitute from liability under any further draft which may be made during the period for which he was drafted, and for which his substitute is liable to serve, to wit: three years, unless the war is sooner ended.

It would be easy to show that this provision of the law is in accordance with sound reason, but it is sufficient for my purpose to show that it is *the law*. The opinion of Judge CADWALADER, quoted by the *Tribune*, is utterly foreign to the question; but, if it were otherwise, the law would still remain in black and white, and the opinions of fifty Judges could not make the black white, nor the white black.

Yours, FOR THE DRAFT.

MONDAY, July 27, 1863.

The Enrollment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been said and written in relation to the enrollment under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and especially with reference to the apparent inequality of the quota for the several Districts, each Congressional District being set down as containing, as near as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants.

Take, for example, the Fourth District of this City, the quota being 5,881, while the District, according to the last census, (1860,) was 134,844; *total vote* for 1862 was 12,558. Twenty-fourth District, 131,677 population—quota 2,262; *total vote* for 1862 25,074—almost double of the Fourth District. This shows that there is a large class in the Fourth District that do not vote, (aliens, no doubt,) all of whom are enrolled, but who are not liable to be conscripted, but cannot be struck from the enrollment until they present claims for exemption—*after the draft is made; and here is the source from which the inequality of the quota springs*. Had the several Boards of Enrollment authority to pass on exemptions *before the draft is made*, this inequality would vanish, but they have not the power.

It will be found that in such districts as the Fourth, (all Democratic, of course,) at least *one-quarter, and perhaps one-third of those enrolled are aliens*, and not liable to do military duty. This class is and has been increasing for years, and swells the population of such district greatly. An equal quota can never be had by taking a certain percentage of those enrolled, unless this large class of our population be taken from those liable to do military duty *before the draft is made*. There are other reasons for swelling the number enrolled, but this is the greatest evil, and the Government could easily order the correction to be made.

DEMOCRAT.

ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

CONDITION AND POSITION OF THE NATIONAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

A few days since Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS left, with his personal staff and chiefs of departments, on a tour of inspection to the various posts in the District of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER, whose headquarters are at Murfreesboro. On the evening of the 21st inst. a telegram was received from him at Nashville, by the senior officer of his staff, left at his headquarters in Tullahoma, commanding that said headquarters be moved the next day, at 6 A. M., to Winchester.

Tullahoma, especially at the present time, is the most imperfect excuse for a respectable town existing in the Southern Confederacy.

Winchester, on the contrary, is reported the loveliest little town in Tennessee, being the proud abiding place of celebrated seminaries, conducted by learned bookworms and attended by lovely youthful ladies, and having to boast of one college also—more than its share for a Southern town of public schools, beside representing a great part of the wealth and chivalry of Tennessee. What is styled the Large Seminary, or Mary Sharp Female College, contains thirteen pianos, three melodeons, one organ, and any number of a variety of minor musical instruments. The grounds about the buildings are neat, and have been once tastily decorated with trees and flowers, but now are adorned with the snowy white tents of the staff of Gen. ROSECRANS. The offices of the various departments are in the different recitation rooms of the buildings, and several violent rebel families have been ejected from their beautiful residences, which are to be domiciled by the wives of various department officers, whose smiles and encouragement will offset the frowns and discouragement of ye fair rebels.

Trains of cars will soon be regularly running to Stevenson, Ala., and from thence to Huntsville. Maj.-Gen. STANLEY arrived yesterday from the latter place with five regiments of his cavalry corps, and reports the country in a destitute and desolate condition.

Deserters from BRAGG's army—in a semi-starved condition—continue to arrive from their hiding places in the mountains, and beg the privilege of taking the allegiance oath and being sent North. Undoubted information is received to the effect that POLK's corps has moved from Georgia, whither it had been ordered to suppress a revolt, to Richmond or Richmond's vicinity.

The probabilities are that ROSECRANS will confine his immediate operations to raids, with a view to the destruction of crops, and the crippling of the crippled rebels. No one can definitely and positively state where our next base of operations will be established, but very reasonable conjecture predicts that Huntsville, Ala., will be a grand depot where supplies will be drawn from St. Louis, *via* the Mississippi River and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The most prevalent opinion, however, is that some point drawing supplies *via* the Tennessee River will be the depot of supplies, and that a secondary depot, supplied from Murfreesboro, will be established at Stevenson, Ala.

Information of the most reliable and trustworthy character is being received daily, confirming the statement of the existence of great destitution, demoralization and despondency among the troops in BRAGG's and JOHNSTON's armies.

Some little excitement was created in town a few days since occasioned by a United States officer kicking out of his quarters a vender of the Nashville *Union* and New-York *Tribune*, for insolence, who was ordered to leave and never again enter the place with such *despicable trash.*

Three or four news pedlars and two or three professional scriblers of the picayune order and "ebonyanimus" persuasion, made an inoportune demonstration which "sent them up" for a term longer than Police justices are won't to announce.

A late *Southern Advocate*, in its editorial, says: "We lament the fall of Vicksburgh as the greatest calamity of the war. Had Richmond, our Capital, with its archives, fallen into the hands of our ruthless Northern Vandal foe, the result would have been but as a mere drop in the bucket compared with the fall of that gem of strongholds. *Whose fault was it?*" An Atlanta paper says: "What are our Generals doing? From every direction, with a show of conscious strength, alarming to contemplate, we see the enemy pouring in on us. The reverses of BRAGG and JOHNSTON, following on the heel of *Pemberton's disgraceful surrender*, are more than counteracting the brilliant though expensive victory of LEE."

During BRAGG's occupation of Tullahoma flour retailed in Winchester at $90 per barrel; coffee, $5 50 per pound; sugar (brown) at $2 per pound; salt at $1 per pound. An ordinary broadcloth suit of clothing, frock coat, dress vest and pants, $350. These figures I clip from a personal pass or account book.

On Thursday afternoon, the 23d inst., the Nashville jail was the scene of quite a formidable revolt. In pleasant weather it has been the custom to allow the prisoners by detachments, to visit and regale themselves for a few minutes at a time in the jail yard. As had been previously secretly arranged, when one detachment on Thursday had been let loose, they immediately unbolted and unbarred the cells of their companions, the remaining prisoners, and while a portion made a move to intimidate the keepers, the others effected a breach in the wall of the yard, through which they escaped before the military could arrive to "block the passes."

The order ejecting from the city of Nashville all abandoned females has been disapproved by the Washington authorities, owing to a protest of Gov. JOHNSON, who claimed that the military were transcending their jurisdiction in the issuance of such an order in a community where civil law, city courts, and a city government existed and acted all their parts. As a consequence, steamers freighted with the frail creatures are constantly arriving at Nashville, the Gomorrah of Tennessee. The insolence of these lewd women toward all persons having the disposition of them is the legitimate result of the above-mentioned annulment, and their return is a matter of deep regret to all, and a deep stain on the name of those who, by a little technical quibbling, effected it.

S.

A REPROOF TO COL. CORNYN.

Lieut. FERDINAND OWEN, Co. I, Fourth Missouri cavalry, was tried by court-marshal at Corinth, Miss., for having used mutinous language, his offence consisting in denouncing pillaging which was perpetrated by the troops while on an expedition, and which his superior officers took no measures to check. The Court found as follows:

The Court submits the following summary and opinion, as the result of its investigation, viz:

1st. That Lieut. OWEN was arrested for remarks made while the cavalry under Col. CORNYN were taking some corn from a house near where they camped on the night of the 19th day of June, 1863, on their way in from Jackson, Tenn.

2d. That said remarks were occasioned by the conduct of the forces under CORNYN while on his late expedition from Corinth, to Jackson and back, between the 13th and 20th of June, 1863.

Now, the Court is satisfied that Lieut. OWEN did use language on said expedition, which perhaps it would have been better not to have used in the hearing of enlisted men. And it is also of the opinion that the conduct of the command under Col. CORNYN, in his late expedition, was such as to, in a great measure, justify the language used by the defendant, and the Court would therefore recommend that Lieut. FERDINAND OWEN, Co. I, Tenth Missouri cavalry, be released from arrest and returned to duty.

And from the evidence developed in the case, the Court is of the opinion that a further investigation of the conduct of the command under Col. CORNYN, in his late expedition, would conduce much to the good of the service. All of which is respectfully submitted. The finding of the Court received this endorsement:

The recommendation of the Court is approved. Lieut. OWEN will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

The record of this Court shows such disgraceful conduct on the part of portions of the cavalry brigade, on the march to Jackson, that it calls for immediate remedy.

All the officers sworn in this Court testify to the disgraceful proceedings on this march, and that no effort was made to stop them; and that these offences were committed in the immediate presence of the commanding officers of brigade, regiments and companies. Every officer who accompanied this expedition is to blame in not using his utmost endeavors to arrest such proceedings. There is no excuse for them—there can be none. But when officers high in rank, including staff officers, set the example in such misconduct, enlisted men cannot be expected to desist.

To prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful proceedings, it is ordered that hereafter, on all cavalry marches, no enlisted men shall be allowed to enter houses. When it becomes necessary to search a house, it must be done by a commissioned officer. Also, any officer who comes to the knowledge of any such wanton acts as occurred on the late expedition, he will immediately arrest the offender, and any one caught committing such acts will be shot on the spot.

On all marches, one officer will ride at the head and one at the rear of each squadron, and men will be kept in ranks.

The General trusts that he will not be called upon again to censure the officers and men of this brigade, and thereby detract from their former good and well-earned reputation.

Charges will be preferred against those officers and men specially designated in the evidence as having taken part in these disgraceful occurrences.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. M. DODGE.
GEO. E. SPENCER, Ass't Adj't-General.

AN EXCITING AFFAIR IN ROCHESTER.—About 11 o'clock this forenoon, people could be seen by thousands, running to Andrews-street Bridge, drawn by a report that a woman was going over the falls. It turned out that there was a woman in the river in danger of such a fate, but she was rescued. The woman was a disorderly character, known as "Crazy Mag," who has wandered about the streets for years, a public nuisance, using foul language and insulting respectable people. Her name is MARGARET O'KEERON. Several complaints were made to the Police, and on Saturday she was arrested, to be sent to the Asylum. This morning, soon after the Magistrate had disposed of her case, a policeman undertook to escort her to a cell. While going along the balcony beside the river, the girl sprang away and leaped the railing, throwing herself into the swift water, twelve feet below. The policeman caught her dress, which he tore off, but did not save the prisoner. The girl struck out into the swift water, and was rapidly drifting toward the High Falls. Ex-Policeman MCANNALLY leaped in to rescue her, but she had too much the start of him. An alarm was sounded, and heard by JAMES WHITE, employed at the Gas Works, and he plunged into the river below the woman, and soon rescued her, though at considerable risk, for the water was high. The girl was taken into the yard of the Gas Company, and after considerable delay, physicians were found to attend her. For some time she showed no animation, but at length began to revive. It was thought that she would recover.—*Rochester Democrat, Aug. 3.*

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

The Part Taken by the Third Brigade of the First Division—Official Report of Acting Brig.-Gen. de Trobriand.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
THIRD CORPS, IN THE FIELD,
Monday, July 27, 1863.

Capt. Fitzhugh Birney, Assistant Adjutant-General First Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part acted by the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, under my command, in the battles of Gettysburgh, on the 2d and 3d inst.:

On the 1st of July I was left with my command and a battery of artillery from the First New-York, Capt. WINSLOW, at Emmettsburgh, to hold the place, in connection with a brigade from the Second division, while the balance of the corps was moving toward Gettysburgh. But an order having reached me at two o'clock on the following morning to join the corps, I started at daybreak and reported to Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY about ten o'clock. About two o'clock, P. M., the same day, the line of battle was formed in expectation of an impending attack from the enemy on our left. The First brigade, Gen. GRAHAM, formed the left end of our front line, and the Second brigade, Gen. WARD, was drawn *in votana* to prevent a flank movement, while the Third brigade occupied the apex of the angle, being in column by regiments, ready to support either of the two other brigades, according to circumstances.

In the meantime the enemy had been moving steadily large masses of troops, under cover of the woods, toward our left, out of range of musketry, and covering himself with a line of skirmishers. The movement by the flank indicated the probable direction of the attack. Our skirmishers having been soon after hard pressed, and the fire becoming more brisk, I was ordered to detach one regiment to their support, and while our artillery was opening fire, I sent the Third regiment Michigan Volunteers, which, under the command of BYRON R. PIERCE, proceeded forward to a peach-orchard, near the Emmettsburgh road, and deploying rapidly, checked any further advance of the enemy on that point. While the forces of the enemy were passing around our left, and when in proper position, their columns rushed forward on WARD's brigade, drawn in line to receive the shock. The accustomed yells of the Confederates, and the intensity of the firing on my left, had scarcely announced the point and violence of the attack, when I extended my left, by moving the Seventeenth Maine, Lieut.-Col. MERRILL, across a wheat field, in order to fill a gap open there, thereby reinforcing the right of Gen. WARD. The Seventeenth Maine took a strong position behind a stone wall, and did good service at this point.

Soon after I was ordered to send one of my regiments to support Gen. WARD, and I immediately detached for the purpose the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, Col. EGAN, which moved forward, and aided efficiently in checking the enemy's advance in the most exposed position in the extreme left.

The battle was then raging on my left and right to the rear on both sides, in consequence of my advanced position as already explained, and soon the two attacks came converging on the angle of which I formed the summit, with the Fifth Michigan Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. JOHN PULFORD commanding, and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, Major JONES commanding, the only two regiments left at this point. Fortunately my position there was a strong one, in a wood commanding a narrow ravine which they attempted in vain to cross under our fire. The unflinching bravery of the Fifth Michigan, which sustained a loss of more than one-half of its numbers without yielding a foot of ground, deserves to be especially mentioned here with due commendation. Had a sufficient force been there under my order, when the enemy gave up forcing our position, I would not have hesitated to try to break his line at that point, but the two regiments from the Fifth corps, sent there to my support, having fallen back without engaging the enemy—by what order I could never ascertain—and some parts of our line yielding under a disproportionate contest, by want of timely support, I found myself in great danger of being surrounded, and fell back out of the wood where the enemy did not risk to follow us. I found the Seventeenth Maine in the wheat-field, where it had followed the receding movements of the line, and as the enemy was pressing upon us on that side, I formed an acute angle with the enemy's line, with that regiment reinforced by the brave remnant of the Fifth Michigan, keeping the enemy at bay in the woods until the arrival of sufficient reinforcements from the Second corps allowed us to be relieved when our ammunition was just exhausted.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY, who was present among us in the wheat-field, I then took my command to the adjoining wood in the rear, and then still further off, to avoid unnecessary loss by the fire of the enemy, which disabled some of my men in that position. I was joined by the Third Michigan, and late in the evening by the Fortieth New-York Volunteers. On the 3d of July, when the last and furious attack of the enemy took place on our right, my brigade was at once brought to form a second line supporting batteries, when, without being actually engaged, I lost several officers and men by the too-well directed fire of the enemy's artillery.

At night I was put in command of the advance line across that part of the battle-field, which I occupied until the following day with two brigades, (the Third and First,) without any special occurrence to mention.

It becomes now my gratifying duty to state how nobly the officers of my command have sustained at Gettysburgh the glorious reputation won on many other battle-fields by the old Kearny's division.

The Regimental Commanders have gallantly and efficiently done their duty. Among them, Col. B. R. PIERCE, Third Michigan, was wounded in the leg, and also D. M. JONES, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, since amputated. Lieut.-Col. JOHN PULFORD, Fifth Michigan, was slightly wounded in the hand and severely in the thigh, and Col. EGAN, Fortieth New-York, had his horse killed under him. I could not mention here the field or line officers who have distinguished themselves under my eyes, without injustice to the others; all of them having behaved in the most gallant manner. The officers of my staff, I must mention as brave and efficient in action. Capt. BEN M. PIATT, Assistant Adjutant-General, had his horse shot under him, while he was slightly hit himself; Capt. J. C. SMITH, Assistant Inspector-General, was slightly wounded in the leg. My two aids, Lieut. GEO. W. WALDRON and E. B. HOFFTON lent me good assistance by their brave and gallant conduct, and alacrity in the performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted, R. DE TROBRIAND,
Commanding Third Brigade.

A Gigantic Swindle in Chicago.

A WOMAN GETS $11,000 ON A FORGED DRAFT.

From the Chicago Journal, Aug. 3.

One of the boldest and most unscrupulous swindles ever perpetrated in this city was consummated on Thursday last. The facts in the case are as follows:

About two weeks ago a genteel looking lady, calling herself Mrs. J. E. WEST, claiming to reside in Sandusky, Ohio, came to this city and introduced herself to SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Esq., Real Estate Agent, doing business at Room No. 4 Metropolitan Hall Block, and expressed a desire to invest to a considerable extent in city property. Mr. SARGENT, deeming himself fortunate in obtaining a customer of so heavy a calibre, placed himself at her service, and proceeded, with all requisite attention, to show her such eligible real estate as he controlled. Lots on the west and south sides were shown to her, and terms of sale stated. Among other property which she desired to purchase was one for manufacturing purposes, for her brother. This she selected on State-street, at the price of $3,500. A beautiful residence lot, 150 feet square, at the corner of Michigan-avenue and Ringgold-place, was also selected and bargained for, at the price of $6,500, and she offered $3,000 for another valuable lot in the South Division. The bargain for these lots was closed, so far that abstracts of title for them were obtained, and these abstracts were placed by her in the hand of Mr. REED, of the law-firm of KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, of this city, for examination, to whom also the circumstances of the purchase were related. She also informed Mr. REED that, in order to make the first payments on the property, it was necessary that she should get a draft cashed, and as she was a stranger here, that she would like to be introduced at the banker's by some responsible and well-known person. For this purpose Mr. REED accompanied her to the "Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company's" office, on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where she presented a draft drawn by an Eastern bank upon another in New-York City, for the sum of $15,000. She also stated that as she needed but $11,000 at the time, she would leave the balance of the money on deposit. This apparent fairness, and the fact of Mr. REED identifying her, had the desired effect, and she received the amount named, and the necessary receipt for $4,000 left on deposit. Since that time she has not been seen nor heard from.

After due course of time, it has been ascertained that the draft in question was originally drawn for the pitiful sum of *fifteen dollars*, and raised to $15,000 by the simple addition of three cyphers.

During the time she was here she presented two small drafts—one each for $8 and $18, which were genuine—at the bank of MARC & HERTEL, corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. These were paid, but the bankers observed that acid had been used to erase ink marks after the figures in both drafts.

A gentleman well acquainted in Sandusky, when informed of the transaction, stated that the name of WEST, given by the woman, was evidently an assumed one, as the families of that name in Sandusky are well known and highly respected.

We hear that measures have been taken to arrest the guilty party.

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

THE CASE OF H. B. CASHEL.

In the case of HAZEL B. CASHEL, a wealthy citizen of Maryland, tried by Court-martial for furnishing intelligence to the enemy, the following important decision and opinion have been given by the Secretary of War. The Court was composed of Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, President; Brig.-Gen G. W. MORRELL, Brig.-Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH, Brig.-Gen. S. A. MEREDITH. The finding and sentence of the Court were as follows:

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, HAZEL B. CASHEL, a citizen of the State of Maryland, as follows:

Of the first specification, guilty,
Of the second specification, guilty.
Of the charge, guilty.

The Court finds that although the accused answered certain questions put by rebels, which, in a strict literal sense, conveyed intelligence to the enemy, it has not appeared in evidence that the information was volunteered, nor does the Court perceive that such intelligence was given with that criminal design which the law contemplates as the animus of a breach of the fifty-seventh article of war; and the Court, therefore, affixes no penalty to the offence beyond an admonition that in future he will be more on his guard in answering inquiries addressed to him by an enemy.

Upon this finding and sentence, the Secretary of War expresses his opinion thus:

The findings of the Court upon the charge and specifications are approved. The sentence, as it is termed, is disapproved. The charge and specifications of which the accused was found guilty necessarily imputed criminality under the 47th Article of War, and the declaration of the Court that it has not appeared in evidence that the information was volunteered, nor does the Court perceive that such intelligence was given with that criminal design which the law contemplates as the animus of a breach of the 57th Article of War, was unwarranted by the law and the testimony.

It appears from the evidence in the record that the accused had at pasture on his farm in Montgomery County, Maryland, some five hundred head of cattle, which, with some five hundred others, all the property of the United States, were driven away on the morning of June 26 for their protection from the rebel cavalry, then approaching.

The rebels, riding up soon thereafter, demanded, in the presence of several persons, including witness THOS. RABBITT, and the accused, practicing a ruse which war justifies, pointed them in a direction opposite to the true one.

One of them returned, however, in a few minutes from the pursuit, and repeated the demand, when the accused unhesitatingly indicated to him the road which the cattle had taken, and in addition, stated their number, and that they were without any guard except the herdsman ordinarily attending them—a statement which could have had but one object.

The information thus communicated was not important to the enemy, and it was given voluntarily, without threat or persuason, or the exercise of any undue influence whatever. When to this prompt and complete disclosure made to the enemy is added the disloyal reputation and sympaties of the accused, as approved by the evidence, no doubt can be entertained as to the animus of his conduct.

Although the accused has been relieved of all responsibility under the 57th Article of War, he is still liable to be prosecuted under the 2d Section of the Act to Suppress Insurrection, &c., approved July 17, 1862, for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and that the prosecution for this offence may be proceeded with, he will be handed over to the civil authorities.

It is ordered that this Court be at once dissolved, and that another Court-martial be organized for the trial of the cases now pending.

It is further ordered that this review be published in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, as an expression of the strong disapproval with which the action of this Court is regarded by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The General Court-Martial of which Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, U. S. Vols., is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

The Guerrilla Morgan in Quod.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE WARDEN OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY FROM GOV. TOD.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 30, 1863.
[COPY.]

Nathaniel Merion, Esq., Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary:

You have been advised by a formidable and destructive raid through our State, of a band of desperate men under the lead of the notorious JOHN MORGAN; also their capture by the military forces of the Federal Government, aided, however, materially by the militia forces of our State.

Upon consultation with Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, commander-in-chief of this Military Department, I learn from him that he has not, subject to his command, a secure place in which to keep the principal officers of said band. I have, therefore, tendered to the Federal Government the use of our Penitentiary, as a place of safe keeping for them until other provisions can be made.

You will, therefore, please receive from the officers of the United States Government, the said JOHN MORGAN and thirty others, Confederate officers, captured with him, (a list of whose names is herewith handed you,) and safely and securely keep them within the walls of the Penitentiary, until other provision shall be made for them.

You will carefully search each prisoner as he may be handed over to you, and take from him all arms and articles of value, (money included,) and carefully preserve the same until you may receive further directions touching the disposition thereof.

You will keep said prisoners, so far as may be possible, separate and apart from the convicts. You will furnish them everything necessary in the way of food and clothing for their comfort, and impose only such restrictions upon them as may be necessary for their safe keeping. You will permit no one to hold interviews or communications, by writing or otherwise, except by written or telegraphic order from Gen. BURNSIDE.

You will employ such additional force, for guard or other duty, as you may deem necessary.

Should clothing be required for the prisoners, you will make requisition upon me for the same.

You will keep an accurate account of all increased cost to the institution, consequent upon a compliance with this request, and report the same to me from time to time, as you may require funds to meet the expenditure. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The War in Arkansas.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. DAVIDSON'S FORCE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

WITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Our division reached here on the 28th, driving KETCHEN's regiment and WALKER's brigade down the ridge. We have opened a communication with Memphis and Helena, bridging the St. Francis River at this point. A steamer is expected up, loaded with supplies. We have had several affairs of outposts with the enemy, in all of which we have been successful.

PRICE is at Searcy and Des Arc, from the latest information; and MARMADUKE and the people of Jacksonport are abandoning that place in advance of us. Our troops are scouting all over the Cache River and its bottoms, and also the L'Auguille, at both the crossings of the Memphis and Jacksonport road; also where the main road to Helena crosses it. We are in good health, fine spirits, and anxious to be pushed forward. Fine crops of corn are growing in the slopes of Crowley's ridge; and the swamps have numbers of cattle. PRICE, however, has carried off all the negroes and cattle he could gather on this side of the White River.

This point (Wittsburgh) is the *focal point* of Eastern Arkansas, and should have been made the base of operations against Little Rock, instead of Springfield and Rolla. The Memphis and Jacksonport Road, the old Military Road from Memphis to Little Rock, the Chalk Bluff and Helena Road, all diverge nearly here, and the position on the ridge can be made almost impregnable, with a primary base, if you please, at Memphis, and the secondary one at Wittsburgh, the objective point being White River, which once reached and bridged, becomes your third and last base of supplies.

The Morgan Raid.

THANKS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE TO THE OHIO MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, July 31, 1863.

Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: I desire to express through you to the militia of Ohio my thanks for the promptitude with which they responded to your call, upon the recent rebel invasion of this State. The necessary military movements elsewhere had removed most of the Federal troops, and we were forced to look to the militia to obstruct the march of the enemy, to harrass his column and to assist in his capture. To do this efficiently, the only means in your power was to call out the State forces in the localities threatened, and the difficulties incident to an entirely new organization of the State militia made it doubtful how far we could calculate upon a response.

The result has been most honorable to the State and its officers, and the proof given that the loyal men of Ohio can at all times be relied upon to make a self-imposed levy *en masse* to oppose an invader, gives fresh cause of encouragement to us, and of discouragement to the rebels.

The consciousness of ability to protect their homes, and the perceived advantages of organization and of some degree of principle, will produce good fruit, and I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without congratulating you and the people of Ohio upon the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN KILLED AT VICKSBURGH.—Capt. HARRY MCDOUGAL, who has spent several days at Vicksburgh since its surrender, writes the New-Albany *Ledger* that he has made the most careful inquiry as to the actual number of women killed in the city during the bombardment of the town by Gen. GRANT. He learns that the number is 20. Besides these, quite a number of children were also killed. Capt. MCDOUGAL states that during the bombardment, it was not an uncommon sight for women to be seen, parasol in hand, promenading the streets, and that the number of them killed is attributable to the bravado spirit with which they thus exposed themselves. In one instance of the death of children, eight or ten little boys were playing together in front of one of the caves dug into the hill-side for the protection of the women and children; a shell exploded in their midst, killing seven of them. One little fellow, a most interesting child, and son of a formerly prominent merchant of the town, was literally torn into fragments.

Gen. PEMBERTON refused to allow the women and children to leave the city, and he is therefore responsible for the deaths of the women and little innocents killed during the bombardment. These statements were obtained from one of the principal business men of Vicksburgh, and are doubtless correct.

Well Done, Nevada!

The following letter from Rev. F. S. RISING, one of our New-Yorkers, now on the Pacific coast, has such a silvery ring of liberality, patriotism and piety, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

VIRGINIA, Nevada Territory, July 15, 1863.

Jas. M. Brown, Esq., Treasurer New-York Committee of United States Christian Commission, No. 59 Wall-street, New-York City:

Inclosed please find WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s receipt for a silver bar, shipped to your address, and valued at eighteen hundred and three dollars and thirty-four cents.

This bar you will be good enough to present to the New-York Committee as a contribution from Nevada Territory, to aid the United States Christian Commission in its holy work.

Receive it as a slight token of our unwavering patriotism, of our heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all victory, and of our Christian sympathy with your efforts to bless our self-sacrificing army and navy. We send it with the prayer that its every grain of silver may be a source of relief to the bodies, and of salvation to the souls of our heroic soldiers and sailors.

Yours, faithfully,
FRANKLIN S. RISING.

Another Bermudian View of the Florida.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of yesterday contained a severe, and, I am sorry to say, well-merited rebuke to Secesh sympathizers in Bermuda; but you ought to know that the friends of the United States are not a small minority in the Island, but that the officials of the British Colonies always echo the supposed sentiments of the party in power "at home," and the colonial toadies reëcho the official tones. The following extract of a letter from a Bermudian lady shows the feeling of many a Bermudian both in and out of the Island.

* * * "I did not write by the *John Freeman*, as there was every probability of the pirate *Florida's* catching her, and I have no idea of having my letters burnt, or carried to the land of Secesh. I think the United States vessels had better make their cruising-ground nearer Bermuda; they would be sure to catch some of the secesh craft. The poor Captain of the *L. B. Nash* (which vessel was burnt off here and the crew brought in by the *Florida*) owned a quarter of the vessel, and that was everything he had. What a shame this piracy should go on so! But a greater shame to us Bermudians is to see so many flocking round and offering their hands to these 'highwaymen of the seas,' just because they can make a little money out of them. The Captain of the *Florida*, 'I.' says, is a mean, dirty-looking little fellow. Yet, only let a Federal Captain come in, and no notice whatever is taken of *him*, no matter, how fine a man he may be. And this, though their daily bread comes from the North. BERMUDIENSIS."

Note from a Frenchman.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

I have been, till now, a great admirer of the gentleman who sends to the TIMES valuable articles from "The Beeches" and signs himself a "Veteran Observer," whoever he is. But I find in his letter dated July 29, and published in to-day's TIMES, that "the Gaul is not less a monkey nor more a tiger than five hundred years ago."

Without attempting to defend the Mexican invasion, which I, with the "Veteran Observer," deem unjust, may I be allowed to say that such an insult on the French nation is unfair, and amounts to the ludicrous, after the riots of the week ending 19th July, in New-York.

Frenchmen, it is too true, committed horrors in the great revolution of 1792, but against their enemies—against the Copperheads of the time. They never cowardly attacked people because their skin was differently colored and because defenceless. They never burned an orphan asylum.

A FRENCHMAN.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—On Monday GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS delivered an address before the Adelphic Union of Williams College. His topic was "The True Idea of American Liberty." The lecture was in outline the same that he delivered in various places last Winter, but modified and adapted to the occasion and the changes in public affairs. The Freshman Class celebrated on Monday night the completion of the first year's studies by a grotesque masquerade, in which the Springfield *Republican* says some of the performers were indecent and offensive, if not positively blasphemous. The man who made the first burlesque oration has been promptly expelled by the faculty.

Tuesday was Alumni day. Hon. JOSEPH WHITE presided, and the obituary notices of the year were read by Prof. GRIFFIN, the Secretary of the Society. Thirteen graduates have died during the year.

Mr. WHITE, Treasurer of the College, gave an interesting account of the military organization of the students. Each class has a volunteer company, and there are in all one hundred and forty muskets, furnished, together with the equipments, at the expense of the College. The companies have frequent drills, and have become quite proficient in manœuvering and handling their arms.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD proposed to raise a subscription for the erection of a monument to the memory of the alumni and students of Williams who have fallen or may fall in this war. Mr. FIELD started the subscription with $250, and afterward agreed to give one-fourth of all that should be subscribed. Subscriptions to the amount of about $1,200 were taken on the spot. It is proposed to raise $5,000.

At 11 o'clock, Prof. BASCOM delivered an oration upon "The Community and the War," and a poem was read by Hon. C. F. SEDGWICK. A pleasant reunion of the alumni and their families, with invited guests, in a dinner at the Mansion House, happily closed the public celebration of alumni day.

The Second Excelsior Regiment and the Battle of Fair Oaks.

In a sketch of the history of GIBBON'S division, published in the TIMES of Saturday, it was stated that the Second New-York Militia (Eighty-second New-York Volunteers) made a charge on May 31, during the battle of Fair Oaks, for which the Second Excelsior regiment had erroneously received the credit. An error in dates assigns this action to May 31, when it was actually fought on June 1, and the following extract from an official dispatch of Gen. MCCLELLAN shows whether the Second Excelsior received more credit than it deserved:

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1—12 M.

* * * * * * * * *

Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior regiment (Col. GEORGE B. HALL) made two to-day.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rioters After Alderman Farley.

ONE OF THEM ARRESTED.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY, residing at No. 135 East Fifty-fourth-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, of the Yorkville Police Court, on Wednesday, and entered a complaint against one PATRICK GOLDING, charging that he and others willfully and unlawfully assembled in and about the Colored Orphan Asylum, Fifth-avenue, on the 13th ultimo, for the purpose of sacking and burning the same, and that then and there GOLDING did attempt to incite the mob to proceed to the Alderman's residence, and sack and burn it; that GOLDING called at his house while the Alderman was concealed on the opposite side of the street, and exhibiting a pistol, threatened to shoot Alderman FARLEY dead, and then sack and burn his dwelling. GOLDING, failing to find the Alderman, proceeded to the residence of Rev. JAMES MCMAHON, Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and stated to him and Rev. Mr. MCAVOY that Alderman FARLEY was concealed there, and that he wished to see the Alderman, so that he could shoot him; that he came there for that purpose. GOLDING was expostulated with by the reverend gentlemen, and advised to go home. Mr. MCMAHON subsequently called at the Alderman's house, and there saw GOLDING in the street with a gang of rioters, endeavoring by signs and gestures to incite them to sack and burn the house. GOLDING there renewed the threat to take Alderman's FARLEY's life.

On this complaint the magistrate issued a warrant, and Officer PERRY, of the Fourth District Police Court, arrested GOLDING. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice DODGE, and held to bail in $3,000 to answer before the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is 35 years of age and born in Ireland. He lives corner of 6th-avenue and 54th-street. GOLDING is a stonecutter by occupation.

The Heated Term.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., Wednesday,
2 A. M., Aug. 5, 1863.

Editor of the New-York Times:

The temperature at my place of observation on Monday, 3d inst., in the *sun's rays*, was 134 degrees at 2 P. M., and 110 degrees at 8 A. M. On the 9th of August, 1862, the temperature here in the *sun's rays* was 134 degrees; and on that day grapes on the vines in the Medoc wine district, Europe, were scorched by the sun.

The temperature here on Monday, 3d inst., in the *shade*, both North and South, was 94 degrees at 2, 3 and 4 P. M.—three consecutive hours—and was at and above 89 degrees for nine consecutive hours, and at and above 79 degrees for fifteen consecutive hours. I heard but one thunder during the day. There were several small clouds visible.

The heat on Sunday, 2d inst., was 131 degrees in the *sun's rays*, at 2 P. M., and 114 degrees at 9 A. M.; in the shade it was 92 degrees at 4 and 5 P. M.

The maximum temperatures each day in the shade have been at and above 80 degrees since the commencement of Sunday, July 19, ult.

It is the high temperature in the *sun's rays*, and not the high temperature in the shade, that present the most interesting phenomena in meteorological observations.

Within doors, on Monday, 3d inst., in a room without a fire, the temperature ranged from 83 to 85 degrees.

The temperature this morning at 2 and 3 o'clock is at 72 degrees north, and 76 degrees south, with a flush of light bordering the northern horizon. The indoor temperature is 82 degrees.

Yours, respectfully, &c., E. MERIAM.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

Monday afternoon, the force of the Fourth Precinct—Capt. BRYAN, No. — Oak-street—reported at Headquarters, under Sergeants DELANEY and LOCKWOOD, only one section being retained at the Station, under Sergeants RODE and WILLIAMS. This was engaged all day in saving the lives of colored persons in the Precinct, some seventy of whom were rescued from gangs and brought for safety to the Station-house. During the day, thirteen houses occupied by this class were sacked and partially burned, the active efforts of the force preventing their entire destruction. In the evening, Sergeant WILLIAMS and Roundsman WEBB, with four men, all in citizen's dress, mingled with the crowd at the *Tribune* building, and ascertaining its purpose, made prompt report to Capt. BRYAN, who, with what men he had, was soon thereafter engaged with the Twenty-sixth Precinct in the defeat of the mob. Subsequently, Capt. BRYAN acted as guide to Inspector CARPENTER's tour through the Fourth Ward, and, with some of his Precinct, joined in the attacks upon the mob in Roosevelt and in Dover streets. During all Monday night, and until Tuesday morning, his men were constantly on active duty in the Ward.

On the evening of Monday, an attack was made on the Station-house. Sergt. RODES was in command with only eight men in the house at the time. The mob numbered some five or six hundred. With two unloaded muskets, eight men and a bold front, Sergt. RODES so frightened the rioters that they fled on the first demonstration of his command.

In Roosevelt-street Sergeant RODES, while alone, saw a mob collected and a man attempting to batter in the door of a Mrs. JOHNSON's house, who owns houses in the Fourth Ward and rents them to negroes. Sergeant RODES immediately seized the man, and a struggle ensued; the Sergeant, however, clung to him until the fellow received aid and the Sergeant was overpowered by superior numbers. He was then compelled to let him go, but it was not before all the clothing had been torn from the body of the rioter. As soon as the man was rescued the mob commenced stoning the Sergeant, and a brick striking him on the chest disabled him. Fortunately, at this juncture, Sergeant DELANY, with a platoon of men, arrived, rescued the Sergeant and put the rioters to flight.

On Tuesday the whole force of the precinct were returned to the station. About noon GODFREY's gunstore was attacked, and its pillage prevented by Sergt. RODE. At dusk scouting parties were sent out. Patrolmen PLATT, KENNEDY and DAVIS were among the mob gathering at BROOKS & BROS'. store in Catherine-street, were recognized, attacked and very badly beaten. They were brought to the station-house by a party of citizens. The entire force repaired to the store, made battle with, and dispersed the mob. Had not broken ranks on return ere word came of the sacking of a boot and shoe store in Catharine-street; repaired on the double-quick, had a sharp fight, and cleared the streets; countermarched down Catharine-street, halting 400 feet from BROOKS & BROS'. store, where the mob had reassembled, busy in plundering. Capt. BRYAN went forward, and ascertaining the work going on, returned to his command and ordered a charge, which was made in gallant style. Some hundreds, it is estimated, of the rioters and thieves, were badly beaten in this charge. The street and store were cleared, and a portion of the force remained in charge of the building until relieved by the Seventh Precinct. Until Wednesday morning, scouting parties were sent in all parts of the precinct. One party came upon a gang attempting to break into LORD & TAYLOR's store, from Catharine-street; they fled, but received a discharge from revolvers, unfortunately without injury.

At the riot at BROOKS', Sergeant DELANY was fired at by a man who was only about four feet from him, the wadding of the pistol knocking the Sergeant's cap off.

There were no further disturbances in this Precinct, and until Friday, Sergeant RODE, with a number of the force, were engaged in hunting up the goods stolen from BROOKS' BROS., recovering some $5,000 worth stowed away in different houses in the Ward.

On Saturday, regular patrol duty was resumed. All of Capt. BRYAN's men, save two who reported sick, had seen constant duty, laboriously and most faithfully performed.

FIFTH PRECINCT.

At noon on Monday, a portion of the force of the Fifth Precinct, Capt. PETTY, No. 49 Leonard-street, reported under Roundsman HESSIAN at Headquarters—the rest held in reserve for Ward duty. In the afternoon, Capt. PETTY, who visited Thomas-street alone and in citizen's dress, met a crowd in an alleyway, battering in the doors of houses occupied by colored people. He interposed, and was at once assailed by divers missiles; his chances of being stoned to death were increasing, when the reserve came to his rescue, and drove off the rioters, clearing that vicinity of them. At midnight the entire force joined Inspector LEONARD's command at the City Hall, and were engaged in the various expeditions in the lower sections of the City until Tuesday A. M., when ordered to Headquarters. Here Capt. PETTY with 200 men, (including his own Precinct force,) was ordered to the protection of the soap factory in Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. When the force came in sight two blocks off, the mob, which Capt. PETTY characterizes as the most pusillanimous he ever saw, fled in all directions. Four employes were found in the factory, who had been bravely and successfully defending it. The neighborhood was cleared of all gatherings, and the command returned to Headquarters. In the afternoon, Capt. PETTY and his men were a portion of Capt. HELM's command in the encounters with the mob at the Second-avenue gun factory. Two battles were had here, one on entering, and one after leaving the building. On the charge into the factory, the Captain with ten of his men, made their way to the fifth floor, where many of the rioters were caught. Some went down the hatchway, some ran the gauntlet of the Police on the stairs, but all were more or less punished. At one time, eight of them lay blocking up a doorway.

The force were kept at Headquarters until Wednesday evening, when ordered to their own Precinct; twenty-five were sent thence to the Eighth, where they did duty till Thursday night, the remainder being in reserve at the Station until Friday, when the entire force returned to ordinary duty.

On the morning of the outbreak, the telegraph wires connecting with this station were out of order, and about the first intimation Capt. PETTY received of disturbances was from a terrified colored man, who drove up to the Station-house at a racing speed, jumped from his cart and gave it in charge of the Police; he said he was afraid to remain on it, having been pursued by a mob, and only escaping by putting his horse to its speed. He was, with his property, afforded protection.

On Wednesday attempts were made to organize a mob in the Precinct and attack the Station-house. Sergt. HIGGINS and Doorman PALLISTER were the only ones there. A large number of colored men had taken refuge in the Station; these were armed, and promised to fight to the last. The doors were barricaded, and the two officers made all preparations to give their assailants a warm reception. The mob did not reach there, having been met *en route* by Inspector LEONARD's command, and dispersed.

For three days and nights none of the Fifth Precinct had any rest; their duties were numerous and fatiguing, but were performed, without an exception, cheerfully and creditably.

LAW REPORTS.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

During the past week, the wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate: Justine Martell, Gustav Kuhler, Paul Wolf, Luscien Morell, Jane Laird, Hugh Sullivan, Caleb Godfrey, Frances Nasworthy, Sarah Groslick, Wm. J. Brown, Charles F. Steadman, Samuel Berhaus.

None of these wills contain anything of public importance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUN-STROKES, CORONERS' INQUESTS, ETC.—There were several cases of sun-stroke and sudden deaths reported at the Coroner's office yesterday. Coroner RANNEY held inquests in the following cases: MARTIN SPLEIS, a German, who died while being conveyed to Ward's Island; ROBERT MARTIN, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 129 Christopher-street, and an unknown man in West Thirty-seventh-street, and a woman at No. 239 Tenth-avenue, both natives of Ireland. All the above parties died from the effects of the heat.... Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 74 Leonard-street upon the bodies of ALEXANDER M. MCDORY and his wife CATHARINE, who died within an hour and thirty minutes of each other, under peculiar circumstances. It appears that the man had been subject to fits, and that he passed into one of them yesterday morning. His wife, thinking him to be in a dying condition, ran out and so informed another woman. Upon returning, she found her husband lifeless. In one hour and a half she also became a corpse. A *post-mortem* examination of the bodies has failed to elicit any prominent cause of death in the parties, except fits in the one case and possibly excess of grief in the other.... The same Coroner held inquests on the bodies of Patrick Bride, a native of Ireland, 63 years of age, and residing at No. 183 Tenth-avenue; Alex. Burns, 44 years of age, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 83 West Twenty-eighth-street; Carl Klunn, a German baker, of Delancy and Broome; John Cain, of Stanton-street and Bowery; Christy Stevenson, a lad eight years of age, residing at No. 216 East Eleventh-street; Thomas Garren, No. 133 Mulberry; George Higby, of No. 151 Ludlow—all of these were from effects of the heat. Eliza Briggs, of No. 61 Washington-street, and Wm. Buord, a carpenter, of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-street, were also victims to the great heat.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS DISPERSED.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer YOUNG, of the Nineteenth Precinct, discovered a large crowd of riotous-looking persons congregating at the foot of Fifty-first-street, East River, and suspecting that a prize-fight was about to take place ran to the Station-house for help. Sergts. BUMSTEAD and FULMER, with a force of men, started in pursuit of the roughs, who fled at the approach of the Police. The gang took to the boats and started down the river. Four of the party, however, were arrested, and gave their names as JAMES KANE, CHRISTOPHER BRAG, JOHN MITCHELL and CHARLES OSBORN. KANE, who had a fearful looking slung-shot in his possession, is said to be one of the seconds. All the prisoners were held for examination.

WITHOUT FRIENDS OR HOME—A "STOWAWAY."—The Sixth Ward Police found an Englishman, named GEORGE TRAVERS, lying on the sidewalk corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, he having no home, friends or means. He had been expelled from his boarding-house, No. 2 Front-street, because of his poverty. He was conducted to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, but they refused to receive him because he had stowed himself away on board the *Great Eastern*, on her last trip from Liverpool, and came to this country without paying his passage. TRAVERS was then taken back to his boarding-house.

ANOTHER RIOTER ARRESTED.—HUGH BRYAN, an Irish laborer, was arrested by Officer ROCKWELL, of Yorkville Police Court, charged with being engaged in the riots of the 13th ult., and also taking an active part in the burning of Provost-Marshal JENKINS' office in Third-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, on the first day of the riot. Justice DODGE held BRYAN to bail in $3,000, to answer the charges preferred against him. Mr. GEORGE HAMPHILL became surety for the prisoner.

STABBING AFFRAY.—ADELIA MCCARTY, a young woman, during an altercation with RICHARD MARVIN, at a groggery in Cherry-street, was badly stabbed in the arm. The wound is of a serious character. ADELIA was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested MARVIN, and he was held for examination before Alderman MITCHELL, acting magistrate at the Tombs.

COMPLIMENT TO THE POLICE.—In consideration of the meritorious conduct of the Police force of this City, during the late riots, the Directors of the Tenth Avenue Railroad, have issued orders that the Police force shall ride free on their road. Such acts of appreciation on the part of Corporations will stimulate the recipients to continued watchfulness and courage in defence of person and property.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRADY.—BRADY has published a series of fourteen photographic views of Gettysburgh, which has now become an historic place, and of its vicinity; the battle grounds, the spot where REYNOLDS fell, and other localities of interest. The views are artistically, excellent, of course correct; and the series form an interesting and valuable collection.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. COLTON announces one of his interesting exhibitions of the laughing gas, for ladies and gentlemen, at the Cooper Institute to-morrow afternoon. To test the anæsthetic powers of the gas, Dr. COLTON proposes to put three persons into an anæsthetic state.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The city presented the appearance of a Sunday yesterday. All places of business were closed, and large numbers took advantage of the occasion to take a trip to the numerous public resorts on the Island, or enjoy themselves on pic-nic excursions. The streets were thronged with vehicles going out of town in the morning, and the cars were overcrowded. Services were held in a number of churches, but in consequence of the absence of the more prominent clergymen, as well as the usual attendants the congregations were, in several instances, not as large as they might have been under different circumstances. During the shower about noon, an accident occurred at Leffert's Park, where a large number of persons were enjoying themselves on a pic-nic. Many persons rushed to the speakers' stand, which was covered, to get out of the rain, and the weight becoming too great, the platform gave way and they were precipitated to the ground. Three persons were severely injured, namely: MARY FORBISH, residing at No. 175 Hudson-avenue; MARY PIGLAN, a child, and JOHN KELLY, residing in York-street, near Jay. Several others were bruised, but not badly hurt. The injured parties were taken to their homes.

THE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN.—The Special Committee of the Common Council and Board of Contracts held a meeting Wednesday morning in relation to the subject of procuring a loan of $1,000,000, heretofore appropriated, for relieving poor men of families from the rigors of the draft. The matter was talked over by the members, and the suggestion advanced that application for the loan should be made to parties outside the city, instead of applying to the local capitalists and banking institutions. It was finally determined, however, to hold a meeting on Saturday next, and to invite the attendance of the various bank presidents, to ascertain what amounts the banks were disposed to advance upon the loan. The subject of adopting some plan for the disbursement of the fund was discussed, but the matter was finally laid over for the present.

THE ATLANTIC DOCK RIOT CLAIM.—The following additional claim for damages sustained by the fire in the Atlantic Dock Basin, on the night of the 15th July last, has been filed in the Comptroller's Office of the City of Brooklyn, by Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR: "To damage sustained from destruction of the grain elevator called *Commercial Elevator*, with steam boiler, engine, machinery and appurtenances, in the Atlantic Dock Basin, on the evening of the 15th of July, 1863, in consequence of a mob or riot—$35,000." All the claims for damages at the Atlantic Dock have now been filed. The total sum amounts to $160,899.

SUN-STROKE.—Mr. JOHN BRUST, residing in Myrtle-avenue, near Nostrand-avenue, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, in Spencer-street, near Park-avenue. Medical assistance was rendered, but without the desired result, and he was conveyed to his home in a dying condition.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm, yesterday afternoon, the house of Mr. EDWARD HUNDERDT, in Stockton-street, near Yates-avenue, was struck by lightning, and damaged to the extent of about $200. The roof, ceilings and floors were torn. No person was injured.

RUN OVER.—MICHAEL QUIGLEY fell from a cart in Sand-street, on Wednesday night, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home in Franklin-avenue.

MAD DOGS.—A mad dog was killed in Prospect-street, yesterday; and another, a large Newfoundland, was shot in Third-avenue, near Sixteenth-street.

Williamsburgh.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the stables occupied by Mr. A. T. WILSON, in Eighth-street, near South Second, Brooklyn, E. D. Two horses were destroyed. Total damage, $1,000; insured.

BASE BALL.—The Hudson River Base Ball Club, of Newburgh, played a match game on Wednesday, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, (E. D.,) which resulted in a score of 21 to 13 in favor of the Newburghs. Their opponents were the Resolute Club.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—The Serious Family—Leah, the Forsook.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

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Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. Meade's Army we learn that everything was quiet up to Wednesday evening, no change of position having been made. Slight skirmishes occur daily. Mosby captured eight more sutlers' wagons yesterday, this side of Fairfax Court-house.

The Dayton, Ohio, *Journal* of the 5th inst. announces that Gen. Rosecrans passed through Columbus on the previous day, on his way to Washington. Gen. Thomas commands the Army of the Cumberland during his absence.

The latest reports from Memphis of the whereabouts of the rebel army under Joe. Johnston places it at Enterprise and Brandon, under the direct command of Gen. Hardee. The force at the former place is reported ready to move at a moment's warning. Enterprise and Brandon are both on the line of the Jackson and Meridian Railroad. Advices from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, received in Memphis, represent everything quiet on the Mississippi.

Gen. Pemberton has issued an order to the paroled army of Vicksburgh, giving the men leave of absence for thirty days from the date of the order, to enable them to visit their homes. He confidently hopes that not one man of the army of Vicksburgh will be found absent from his post at the expiration of that period, but the accounts which have reached us of their numerous desertions indicate that his hopes will be disappointed. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that at the end of thirty days the command is to be reassembled at Demopolis, Ala., where it will be armed and equipped to meet the enemy.

The lack of horses in the rebel army is demonstrated by an order recently promulgated in Gen. Lee's camp, *dismounting* all of the Quartermaster and Commissary *attachés*.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives the names of no less than thirty-four steamers which have been destroyed on the Yazoo River and its tributaries, by the rebels, during the last few months, to prevent their falling into our hands. Most of them had been converted into gunboats. Among them was the former *Star of the West*. She was used by the Confederates as a transport, and was sunk in the Tallahatchee River, near Fort Pemberton, to obstruct the channel during the Yazoo Pass expedition.

The commutation money paid by those drafted will amount, it is supposed, to some forty or fifty millions of dollars throughout the country. The United States Collector at Lancaster, Penn., has received $79,000, and exempted two hundred and sixty-five men in consequence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Thanksgiving was quite generally observed yesterday by various separate classes and denominations of our citizens. High masses were said in St. Patrick's Cathedral and all the leading Catholic Churches, together with prayers for those in power and authority. The Catholics paid chief attention to the day, as one of their great solemnities, the Feast of the Transfiguration. At St. Patrick's the obsequies of Mrs. Gen. Corcoran were performed in the morning. The Israelites were conspicuous in their respect for the day. At the Green-street Synagogue services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Kramer; at the Wooster and Nineteenth-street Synagogues by Rev. Messrs. S. M. Isaacs and J. J. Lyons, with brief appropriate discourses. The Germans, too, were not behindhand in making the occasion one of rare festivity, and their numerous places of resort in and around the City were thronged until the latest hours with merry thousands, the Picnic and Summer-night Festival at Cremorne Gardens being the most marked. The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society No. 2, James Brennan, President, celebrated their first Picnic at Jones' Wood with speeches, music and dancing. Characteristic letters from P. T. Barnum, Esq., and Geo. Francis Train were read, and all passed off successfully.

Gen. Burnside has ordered that no permits whatever shall be granted to visit the prisoners confined at Camp Morton and Camp Chase, Ohio, whether officers or privates. No clothing will be allowed to be sent in, except a reasonable amount of underclothing. No boots, hats, coats or pants. All letters will be examined and approved by the officers in command of the prisons.

The rebel prize steamer *Charleston*, which arrived at Philadelphia in charge of a prize crew about three weeks ago, was sold on Wednesday under an order of the Prize Court. The steamer had been appraised at $11,000, yet she only brought $6,000. She is an old side-wheel boat, and was formerly owned in Charleston, S. C. As the vessel was sold at a figure so much below the appraisement, the Court will not probably confirm the sale.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* says a firm in Lee has been caught manufacturing bank-note paper for the rebels. The Provost-Marshal has gobbled up the lot. It had "C. S. A." wove in on each bill in water lines. It was made by hand.

Gen. Schenck has issued an order under Martial law, assessing certain named disloyal persons in the Fifth Electoral District of Harford County, Md., to the amount of six hundred dollars, to pay for the barn of Mr. Geo. M. Ford, Enrolling Officer of that district, which was destroyed in a spirit of resistance to the draft.

The Judge-Advocate-General has been making some rulings in regard to exceptions under the Conscription law. First, the "only son of an aged or infirm parent" must actually support them by his labor, and not by his property merely, to be exempt. The fourth son of a widow, whose three other sons are in service, is exempt, if he be needed for her support. The son of a widow whose other son is in the army is exempt. The selection of a son to stay at home, where two sons are liable to military duty, must be made before the draft. Quakers and others opposed to bearing arms can escape service only by paying $300 or procuring substitutes, if able-bodied. No provision has been made for the exemption of a man who has small children or an insane wife. The children cannot be considered motherless, though the case is a hard one, and would probably have been provided for if foreseen. When two sons have died in military service, one only of two survivors can be exempted, and that by the selection of the parents.

The Maine Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated for Governor Hon. Bion Bradbury, of Eastport, the candidate of last year. The resolutions adopted partake decidedly of a Copperhead character.

The Significance of the Kentucky Election.

The strongest argument of the Copperheads, from their first origin, has been the necessity of conciliating the Border States and keeping them well-affected. In itself it was a fair argument. No intelligent man could deny that it was a matter of great moment that Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which originally held back from the Confederacy, should still be retained on the side of the Union. This was important physically, for their combined population was over three millions; and still more important morally, for they were all Slave States, and their interests were identical with those for the defence of which the rebellion had been originally undertaken.

The fault was not in the argument that the object was an important one, but in the assumption that it could never be effected except by Copperhead methods. There was what was called a "Border State policy," which, it was claimed, must be particularly favored by the Government. The distinctive features of this policy were such a conduct of the war that Slavery should suffer in the least degree possible, and the procurement of peace at the earliest day, by overtures and a liberal compromise. The Administration was denounced by the Copperheads in the most unmeasured terms for refusing that policy. The confiscation bills, and the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and the stand taken that loyalty was to be unconditional, were declared to be expressly calculated to drive the Border States into the arms of the Confederacy; and there were no maledictions strong enough to be vented against the Government for its blindness and its treachery. The abuse which these Copperheads have kept up against the Administration in behalf of the wronged Border States has been what they lived on—their meat and their drink—ever since they were spawned into life.

Well, isn't it extraordinary that, after all this peculiar concern for their feelings and their interests, these same Border States should spurn the Copperheads with greater vehemence than any other part of the country? Kentucky, which has been the special object of solicitude, has rejected Wickliffe, the very paragon of Copperheads, by a majority almost unexampled in the political history of the State—and that, too, though his opponent boldly espoused the entire general policy of the Government. No Northern State, during the last year, has pronounced so emphatically for the continuance of the war without reserve or qualification as Kentucky has just done. The copperheadism which still so defiantly raises its malignant crest in Ohio and New-York, in Kentucky lies to-day mangled and dead, and a stench to the nostrils. In the great State of Missouri the result has been even more decided. The prevailing loyalty there is not only of the most unconditional sort in respect to Slavery as to every other interest, but the State has far outrun any policy of the Administration, and practically embraced Abolitionism. Missouri, so far from asking the National Government to modify its war methods, as the Copperheads did, so as to save Slavery from injury, has, by its own voluntary motion, knocked the institution in the head. The election in Maryland is yet to occur; but nobody doubts that it will result in an overwhelming majority for the war-policy of the Administration. The Copperheads have long since abandoned the last hope of getting the control of the politics of that State. Not even Massachusetts itself is to-day more staunch in its loyalty.

The "Border State policy," as the Copperheads used to employ the term, has become the grossest of misnomers. There are, in fact, no States where it is more earnestly despised and repudiated. And the reasons for this are plain enough. There are no States which have been brought into such close contact with the rebellion, and which so thoroughly understand its infernal malignity. They have suffered from it, too, as no other States have, and have learned to hate it with perfect hatred. Their understandings and their feelings alike interdict all attempts to palter with it. They are for crushing it at all costs; and feeling thus, they earnestly support the Administration through which alone it can be crushed. As for Slavery, the mass of their people give themselves no particular concern for that institution. They understand full well that Slavery has had its day, and is no longer worth a anxious thought. They have practical sense enough to govern themselves by the actual state of things, and not by a past condition, which whether good or bad in itself, it is impossible to restore. They are prepared to give themselves up to the duties of the day with whole soul, and to know no other policy than that of driving the war straight through to the absolute extinction of the rebellion.

Copperheadism thus repudiated in the Border States, it is more than ever impossible that it should thrive in the Northern. It cannot for a moment be pretended that the latter have any less reason for fidelity to the war and support of the Administration. The old plea that the Border States were entitled to peculiar sympathy, on the ground of their proclivities for the institution of Negro Slavery, and that the public policy should be shaped in accordance with their feelings, is now turned directly against its original authors. The Border States demand a loyalty that they themselves refuse to exercise. The only favor the Copperheads can now invoke is favor for the rebels. When it once comes to that, it needs no seer to announce that Copperheadism must speedily perish. The great body of the Northern people, however strongly they might have been tempted to concede to the feelings of loyal men beset with peculiar embarrassments, will never yield a hair's breath in commiseration for out-and-out traitors.

The British Government and the Sumter, alias Gibraltar.

The correspondence between the British Customs' Department and its employes at Liverpool, respecting the detention of the *Gibraltar*, (formerly the Sumter,) has been presented to the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord Robert Cecil. It appears that on the 19th of March, six days after the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool from Gibraltar, the Board of Customs instructed Mr. Edwards, the Collector at that port, to watch her, and report any information he might be enabled to obtain with respect to her and the *bona fide* character of her ownership. Mr. Edwards reported, on the following day, that the vessel had been watched since her arrival in the Mersey, and that nothing of a suspicious character had taken place. On the 25th of May, a second order was sent down to Mr. Edwards, to inquire and report, in consequence of Mr. Adams having notified the British Government that the *Gibraltar* was being prepared for sea. Mr. Edwards, on the following day, forwarded to the Board of Customs a letter from Mr. Klingender, the owner, to himself, stating that the vessel was chartered to convey 250 tons of cargo, and that he was landing all spare water-tanks, destroying her magazine, and cutting hatches in her main-deck, for the purpose of receiving cargo; and a report from Mr. Morgan, Surveyor of Customs, stating that the vessel had been lying quietly in the great float at Birkenhead since her arrival, until Friday last, when she removed to the Clarence Dock, where she now lies, refitting for sea. Callao is said to be her destination. All fittings for warlike purposes have been removed from her since she obtained British registry at Gibraltar, and it appears, from private information received, that it is not intended to refit her for warlike purposes, perhaps because she is not well adapted to compete with modern vessel's of war."

On the 4th of June Mr. Edwards received a telegraphic message, instructing him to ascertain and report whether two guns had not been put aboard the vessel, to which he replied in the negative, adding, by letter, that she had on board as cargo, for Callao, a large quantity of heavy iron work, which appeared to be portions of powerful cranes, but nothing of a warlike character. On the 10th he received another telegram, conveying similar instructions with regard to very large gun-carriages, alleged to have been put aboard the vessel, but which Mr. Morgan reported to be machinery and heavy iron castings, which appeared to be intended for a bridge. Mr. Klingender informed Mr. Edwards, however, that the charterer proposed to ship two very large fort guns of 21 tons each, and wished to know whether their shipment would render the vessel liable to seizure. Mr. Edwards was then instructed to ask for an explanation, and in the meantime to refuse clearance to the vessel. Mr. Klingender then informed Mr. Edwards that Capt. Blakeley was the charterer, but that no information could be given as to whom the guns were sold. Capt. Blakeley himself made the following statement:

> "I have taken on board this vessel a large quantity of Quartermaster-General's stores, and am completing the cargo by shipping two large guns. These are intended for a fortress, and are so large that they are utterly incapable of being used on board any ship yet built, even the *Great Eastern*. I give you this explanation in order to show you that there is no intention to arm the *Gibraltar* with them, this appearing to me to be the probable reason for the course taken by Her Majesty's Customs, to whom I cannot suppose the ultimate destination of the guns to be a matter of any interest."

Upon this latter point Mr. Edwards reported as follows:

> "The conclusions to which I arrived, from the conversation I had with the shipper and Mr. Klingender, was, that the whole cargo was for Nassau, and that it would find its way from that place to the Confederate States. Anyhow, I could not get from the parties the slightest amount of information touching the ultimate destination of the guns, save by inferences on their remarks. If the sending of the guns to the Confederate States be an unlawful disposal of them, then I am satisfied that the destination of the guns will be an infringement of the law; but I see no means of proving the case, nor by what means a shipment to Nassau can be stopped; indeed, goods destined for the Confederate States are being shipped daily, although nominally for the Bahamas."

This was written on the 27th of June, and at the 2d of July Mr. Edwards was informed by telegraph that clearance might be given to the vessel.

A Speck of War in Washington.—The Associated Press of this City was favored, yesterday morning, with an owlish dispatch from Washington, the gist of which was, that "the United States *might* become involved in a war with England," and that war, however undesirable, "is not the greatest of evils." But as England is not the only country just now amenable to American criticism, it is added in the dispatch, that as to France's peccadilloes, they may be postponed to a more convenient season, and that the Emperor of the French may make use of the grace of our delay, to withdraw from Mexico and get out of the range of our displeasure!

We have done full justice to the sage observations contained in this Washington dispatch, in the free rendering we have given them. Perhaps our readers are not unfamiliar with such sentiments. Perhaps they have read similar expressions of opinion and of feeling, in scores of newspapers, every day in the week, for a year or two past. But these out-givings never obtained that profound attention, which it is now implied they are entitled to, in the fact that they are gravely forwarded to the New-York papers by telegraph, at an established commercial valuation of so much for each expressive word!

Let us look at the matter, then, in its more serious aspect. Is it possible we *may* become involved in a war with England? Who would have believed it! Is it possible that France may, by discretion, escape our anger? Is it not incredible! But the Washington dispatch affirms these two important truths. And the telegraphic reporter does not rely on his own unaided resources of diplomatic shrewdness to predicate as in the premises. He assures the country that an evening paper published in Washington, (which shall be nameless in this connection as the dispatch has the smack of an advertising dodge,) has uttered the vaticinations, which the reporter has repeated in his dispatch at our cost. These views were published, it seems, in an editorial "to which *much* semi-official importance is attached." This admonishing remark of the telegraphic reporter quite "does the business" for us outside barbarians. We are stunned and confounded. The Stock Market, and all other markets, must certainly succumb to this oracular editorial of a Washington newspaper. Of little significance it may be by itself. But to have "semi-official importance attached to it"—and "much" of such "importance," at that, is enough to appal the stoutest hearted, and bld England sternly prepare for the worst!

It is not in our Constitution nor in the practice of our Government for any Executive officer or officers, of even the highest rank, to proclaim war against foreign Powers. Congress has been supposed to have the decision of the grave questions of peace and war; and as Congress is not in session at present in Washington, it might seem strange that an evening paper there should "semi-officially" promulge what Congress is likely to do in the matters at issue between the American people and the Governments of England and France. But it is precisely because we do not "see" the vast amount of "semi-official importance" attached to this newspaper editorial in Washington that we ought, perhaps, to tremble for the peace of the world.

Thanksgiving and its Fruits.

From Maine to California, the day of National Thanksgiving was celebrated yesterday. Thousands of clergymen held forth from their pulpits, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children united in ascriptions of praise to Heaven. In New-England, in the Middle States, in the Valley of the Mississippi, in the Far West, and on the coast of the Pacific, the people were of one mind. In our Armies, stationed on the Potomac, on the Tennessee, on the Upper and Lower Mississippi, and on the headwaters of the Arkansas—in our Navy, stationed all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on all the rivers of the South—our soldiers and our sailors kept holiday, and acknowledged that not alone their own valor and endurance, but a higher Power had led them on to victory. In the City of San Francisco, as we learn by telegraph, there were national salutes and ringing of bells morning, noon and night, and in the evening there was a grand assemblage of the people, and a general illumination of the city; and from the farthest East we have reports of a like character. In New-York, we have seldom known a holiday to be so generally kept. In the earlier part of the day some business was done, but toward noon it was almost universally suspended, and the citizens cheerfully carried out the advice of President Lincoln in his most excellent Proclamation.

We spread before our readers this morning some of the admirable discourses which, on the occasion, were delivered from the pulpits of this City and Brooklyn. They will furnish a wholesome tonic after the burning, excitable and patriotic, but somewhat free-and-easy Western stump-speech of Major-Gen. Logan, with which we regaled our readers in our issue of yesterday. The discourse of the venerable, erudite and witty Dr. S. H. Coxe—the devout and earnest discourse of his son, Dr. A. C. Coxe—the jubilant and patriotic discourse of Dr. Osgood—the lucid and logical discourse of Dr. Waterbury—the conservative yet searching discourse of Mr. Duryea—the bold and radical discourse of Dr. Tyng—the vigorous and severe discourse of Mr. Horne—the eloquent discourses of Bishop Upfold, Dr. Jeffrey and Rabbi Isaacs, these—with the notes of proceedings on the part of the Roman Catholic and Hebrew denominations—altogether form a good idea of the sentiment that prevails in that great moral power, the modern pulpit.

These discourses represent nearly all the more prominent of the modern sects of Christianity; and it is needless to say that every discourse, without exception, is instinct and vital with the noblest patriotism. Treason and Copperheadism seem to have no voice in the New-York pulpit. The speakers, too, referred boldly to the events and men of the present hour. Our victories East and West, the President and his policy, the conscription and its enforcement, the perils of liberty, the villainies of unprincipled Judges, the negro question, the mob—these and other current topics were discussed with a freedom and justice that only finds its parallel in the columns of the patriotic Press. Rev. Dr. Waterbury, in discoursing upon the words of the angel, "Curse ye Miroz! curse ye bitterly!" said that the song of victory, from which his text was taken, "praised the tribes who sent their quota to the war, but pronounced the bitter curse upon the disloyal who held back;" for then, as now, there was a great crisis in national affairs, and had Sisera with his nine hundred iron-clad chariots, and his immense invading army succeeded, Israel would have been brought under the yoke. The venerable Dr. Cox, who was enabled to pride himself on being a soldier in the war with England more than half a century ago, in speaking of the North and the South, did not scruple to affirm that he "could not but think that God, who sees bad enough on each side to damn a continent, prefers our side to the other." Another speaker, in the same strain, affirmed that this was Heaven's war, and "there was no doubt whatever as to which of the belligerents Heaven takes sides with." Rev. Mr. Horne quoted the words of Gen. Halleck, given in the Washington correspondence of the Times on Monday last: "Two hundred thousand men now to finish up rebellion, or eight hundred thousand next Spring for self-defence," and he called on the country again and again to "Hurry up the columns." While upon all hands the war was thus declared sacred, and urged on, it was urged simply as the agency for achieving a permanent and glorious peace with a free and united country. Peace on earth and good will to all men was still the burthen of every discourse.

The Government will gain strength, the army and navy will gain faith, the people will be better and more patriotic, and the country will be impelled onward in the path of victory and toward the consummation of a lasting peace, by means of the patriotic discourses that were delivered yesterday from a thousand pulpits.

England and Her "Ally."—England is likely to have enough of her "excellent ally," France. Amiable John Bull is led into every imaginable quarrel by his restless, scheming neighbor, and must either fight and increase taxes to advance "French glory," or back out and lose prestige as a great power.

Look how the unnatural "alliance" has worked so far. England was drawn into the Crimean war by it, furnished money and material without stint to prosecute that war, but gained from it no advantages whatever. France carried off the glory and gained actually most of the good will of Russia at the conclusion of peace.

England was next drawn to the very verge of the Italian war, and was only saved through the hereditary respect of the English Government for the Imperial family of Austria. But the French "alliance" prevented any "interference" in the quarrel, and the French Emperor was left unembarrassed to fortify his throne by the military success of Solferino and the establishment of a powerful ally in the King of Sardinia.

Still lured by the "alliance," England was drawn into the Mexican imbroglio and led a good way into trouble on the American continent. But good luck or good sense delivered her from that complication, and France carries off the glory and the gold resulting from the unaided conquest of Mexico. England is left in the background.

Provoked, perhaps, by a success in which she failed to share, England was more willing to follow her "ally" in the exertions he determined to make for the "struggling Poles." Austria was drawn into the same scheme, and an *ultimatum* agreed on. John Bull, credulous soul, never doubted the assurance of his dear "ally" that Russia, having been so recently flogged by England and France, would yield in a moment to any demand made jointly by England, France, *and Austria*. He is deceived. Russia refuses the ultimatum, insults France, and prepares for immediate war. Perhaps Alexander has dreams of wiping out the memory of Sebastopol!

What can poor old John Bull do? He is willing and ready to bully and bluster, but he does not wish to fight. But how can he submit an *ultimatum* and pocket its scornful rejection? His "ally" has him in his toils, and it looks as if Bull must be disgraced or driven again to war in the interest of France.

The English people are good commercial accountants, and we shall be glad to see an early balance sheet, showing the "profit and loss" of the French alliance, from the commencement of the joint operations down to the present time.

Political "Persecution."—Columbus, Ohio, has just been the scene of another political *émeute*. Certain invalid soldiers became offended by a flag, the owner of which had the bad taste to have inscribed with the names of Vallandigham and Pugh, and flung to the breeze over his store. They tore it down, and treated it with some nameless indignity. But this was contrary to the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Fourth of July, and the peace and dignity of the commonwealth; and the friends of the reviled flag assembled in large numbers, and raised it again.

This was constitutional and right, and the "invalid soldiers" did a feeble work in molesting the flag. Let it float. It needs all the ventilation it can get, but all "the sweet airs of heaven" will fail to keep it in good odor after election day in Ohio. Its owners will then be most anxious to haul it down, bury it, and have the world forget that the polls of a great people were needed to brush such a banner from the sky.

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

III.—The Theatre of War—The "Anaconda System"—The Draft.

There is another and important cause of our failure to gain greater successes, viz: *the character of the Theatre of War.*

The rebel States form a compact territory with interior lines of operation, and short and safe communications by railroad and telegraph. To conquer this compact mass, or to "squeeze the rebellion out of it," we early adopted the "anaconda system;" that is, the system of blockading or capturing all the rebel ports, and, at the same time, of holding all the important points on the line separating the seceded from the loyal States.

No one can fail to perceive the strong objections to this system in a military point of view. But it would not be fair to hastily condemn those who adopted it. Possibly circumstances rendered its adoption unavoidable. The protection of Maryland, which was almost ready to pronounce for the rebellion, rendered it necessary for us to hold the line of the Potomac. The Union men in West Virginia were more numerous, but less active and not so well armed as the rebels. Moreover, the rebels of Eastern Virginia who had fraudulently forced the State from the Union, were ready to invade and reduce these loyal men of the West, and thus open Ohio to their raids. Kentucky and Missouri were loyal but divided, and there was every danger that unless occupied with troops, the rebels would take them out of the Union by force of arms. New Mexico and Arizona were in even greater peril. We had to risk the loss of this immense frontier Territory, or send troops to protect it. Again, it was represented by the navy that they required harbors of refuge and for coaling steamers on the Southern coast, and that the line of blockade was so long that they could not maintain it efficiently without military aid. This led to the capture and garrisoning of Port Royal, New-Orleans, and the coast of North Carolina, thus still further extending the "anaconda system," and consequently weakening the columns of operation then organizing in the West and on the Potomac. But, as we have said before, we will not hastily blame those who adopted this system, as very possibly it could not have been avoided under all the circumstances. Nevertheless, we must be permitted to say that if unavoidable it was exceedingly unfortunate in a military point of view; but once adopted and carried into effect, it could not be abandoned. To have given up places which had been captured and fortified at a great expense of life and money, would have injured our cause and encouraged the rebels. To have abandoned territory once occupied, with a promise of protection to the non-combatant inhabitants, would have been still more disastrous.

Nevertheless, for the Union forces to have adopted a strictly defensive policy would have led to no practical results. It, therefore, became necessary to hold the points occupied, and also to organize movable, offensive columns, to penetrate the territory of the enemy. This *defensive-offensive* system required a much larger force than that of the enemy, who, like Frederic in the seven years' war, acting from a central position could concentrate the mass of his troops upon any threatened point of the greatly superior forces of the adversary.

Fortunately, the number of our troops at this epoch was such as to permit the execution of this double and complicated plan. Accordingly, in the early part of 1862 two movable armies were organized, in addition to the forces required to hold the points which had been occupied under the "Anaconda system," and which could not well be abandoned. The armies of the East, while occupying West Virginia, the line of the Potomac, the coast of North Carolina and Port Royal, prepared a movable column to advance against Richmond. The armies of the West, having first brought order into Kentucky and Missouri, and occupied a line of defence from Cumberland Gap to the head waters of the Arkansas River, put into the field movable columns with Memphis as their objective point. The latter, after the capture of Fort Henry, Columbus, New-Madrid and Island No. 10, and the sanguinary battles of Pea Ridge, Donelson and Shiloh, and the reduction of the rebel stronghold at Corinth, reached Memphis and Helena in June and July. The Eastern army, after the siege of Yorktown, the affair of Williamsburgh, and the sanguinary battles of the Chickahominy, failed to capture Richmond, and retired to Harrison's Landing. The campaign was now virtually ended.

For months our armies had received no remounts, and the thinned ranks of our regiments had received no recruits. The newspapers repeated the popular phrase that the "backbone of the rebellion was broken," and a hue and cry was raised against the Generals because they had not completely "bagged the whole rebel armies!" In the meantime the enemy, under their Conscription law—which was rigorously enforced—had filled up their ranks so as to be able to resume the offensive. Accordingly raids, great and small, were attempted into Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. To meet this emergency, Congress only authorized the President to receive volunteers, and to call out nine months' militia. The latter could only be called out through the State authorities, and some of the Governors actually refused to make the draft. Fortunately, however, troops enough were obtained to check the enemy's raids and turn the tide of war.

In the present campaign the armies of the West and the Gulf have gained many splendid victories, and reopened the Mississippi River, while that of the East, by its brilliant achievement at Gettysburgh, has effaced the disasters of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. All other operations have been merely auxiliary, and only of local importance.

But just as our successes East and West give hopes of our being soon able to crush the rebellion, and at the very time every important place of the enemy is beleaguered, and every rebel army in full retreat, the terms of our two years' and nine months' regiments expire, and the Government is obliged to send them home!

We have thus briefly stated what has been done in this war, and the causes which, in our opinion, have prevented greater successes. While we find in this examination much to rejoice at and much to flatter the military pride of all loyal men, there is nothing whatever of a nature to discourage us. And we think that every candid reader, after fully considering all the facts, will admit that the Executive Department of the Government and the military authorities, have, considering the obstacles to be overcome, accomplished a vast deal. They deserve, and would receive the praises of any other nation on the globe. Are our people too ungrateful to award credit where credit is plainly due? We hope not, for national ingratitude is one of the strongest evidences of popular corruption, or of national decay.

There, however, is one class of citizens in every free country, from whom no fairness of judgment, no justice, and no gratitude need be expected. We allude to party politicians and the party Press. It is a part of their trade to misrepresent everything. The faults of their partisans are all virtues, and the virtues of their opponents are all faults or crimes. Unfortunately, in our country at the present time, as in Rome just before its fall, and in France during the revolution, and again in 1814 and 1815, this party spirit and political animosity verge close upon the line which separates patriotism from treason. When that line is reached, the moral sense is so blunted that it is easily crossed; if by the individual, he meets the traitor's fate; if by a community, it plunges into the vortex of national ruin.

There is very little doubt that this war can now be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion, if the country will sustain the Government in its vigorous prosecution. The draft must be enforced, in order to fill up the thinned ranks of the regiments, and Congress must provide a proper military organization and system of recruiting. The President and Senate must forget that they were elected by a party, and appoint and promote only for military talent and military service; and the people must sustain the hands of their generals and armies in the field. If this be done, success will soon crown our efforts; if it be not done, the war will continue till the whole country is ruined and devastated.

The character and objects of the leaders of those who oppose the draft are too well known to require comment. They are traitors at heart and sympathizers with the rebels. They planned the anti-draft riots as a means of coöperation with the army of LEE in Pennsylvania, and of forcing our Government into a disgraceful peace. And the Press which sustains these anti-draft and anti-war leaders is no better. They may pretend to be loyal and to favor the war, but the jackass ears are visible under the lion's skin. They secretly rejoice at our defeats and mourn over and attempt to depreciate our successes.

But there are undoubtedly some really honest anti-draft men, who oppose this measure from honest and mistaken motives. The law undoubtedly has its defects, and some of its provisions are objectionable. But cannot the same be said of nearly every law passed by Congress or State Legislatures? What law can be found on the statute books which is perfect and entirely unobjectionable? But is this any reason for opposing their enforcement or for asking the National and State Executive to suspend their execution? Again it is said that the draft law is of doubtful constitutionality and should be suspended till decided by the competent tribunals. We must, therefore, wait till the Supreme Court of the United States declares it constitutional! If in this instance, why not in regard to all other laws? This is a new doctrine, worthy of Northern traitors and leaders of mobs and riots.

The whole matter narrows itself down to this point: A large number of our troops are being discharged for expiration of the term of their service; our armies cannot profit by their recent successes unless the places of these troops are immediately supplied; volunteering will not do this, as experience for the last six months has incontestibly proven; Congress has provided another means—that by draft; the Executive must raise troops by this means, or do without any and give up the contest; there is no alternative presented. Those, therefore, who oppose the draft, oppose the continuation of the war as effectively as if they took up arms and fought in the rebel ranks.

But cannot the draft be delayed for a few weeks or months till some other measures can be devised? To delay the draft is equivalent to abandoning it entirely. It is not simply a question involving the power and authority of the National Government; it is a question involving the success of the war, and, therefore, the very existence of that Government. The army must be recruited now. A few months hence it will be too late. The rebel Government has resorted to a levy in mass, conscripting every man capable of bearing arms, no matter what his position or employment may be. It is their last and final attempt. After this they will have no reserves to fall back upon. Unless our armies are also recruited now, they must be beaten back and defeated; new raids into the Northern States will be executed; the National Government will be weakened, and the confidence of the people lost.

The opponents of the draft know this as well as we do; it is precisely what they want. They do not desire the success of our arms; they desire the rebels to succeed, and as the best means of accomplishing this object, if they cannot prevent the draft entirely, they will postpone it as long as possible. Let not our people or our Government be deceived by the hypocritical pretensions of these men. They are enemies in disguise, and their advice, if followed, will lead us to irrecoverable ruin.

MILES.

Three Young Heroes.

The repulse at Fort Wagner, so nearly a success, will be long remembered for its gallantry and its loss of valuable life. Three young men fell on those bloody ramparts, who had recently walked our streets full of vigor and promise—each of them worthy to assert his preëminence even in South Carolina, where pride is a monomania and treason an inheritance. Either of these gentlemen were by talents and education, and in every accomplishment, the superior of the most gifted of a people whose polished and courteous demeanor lays on the surface and does not reach the heart. They were young lions struggling with the tigers of South Carolina, and destined to fall in their bloody fangs. Each of them held high rank and had given promise of a brilliant future. GEORGE C. STRONG and HALDEMAN S. PUTNAM were class-mates at West Point, the one graduating in the Ordnance class, the other in the Engineers—both evidences of high professional attainments. Both served for awhile on the Staff of Gen. BUTLER; and the New-York regiments in service at Annapolis, in April, 1861, will remember in Col. PUTNAM the young Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, who mustered them into service by order of the War Department, in which he was assisted by (now) Brig.-Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER. PUTNAM, after serving in the Army of Virginia, was called to the command of the Seventh New-Hampshire, raised as a regiment of cavalry, but never mounted, with which he served during the past year, in Florida and South Carolina. At the attack on Fort Wagner he led his brigade gallantly into action, and fell while rallying his men, holding his position within the enemy's works.

He was a young gentleman of polished manners and elegant address, as well as of high professional promise. He was a specimen of manly beauty, combining a face and form almost effeminately handsome, with the courage and high bearing of a veteran soldier. His death will cause many hearts to ache, while they glory in his noble career and its honorable end. Of Gen. STRONG too much cannot be said. He, too, was as brave as he was accomplished, and as fitted to grace society as to protect his country in the field. Although the senior of Col. PUTNAM, he was scarcely 30 years of age, and yet had, in these stirring times, seen much service, and bore a wise head in council and a strong arm in action. Col. SHAW is better known than either of these gentlemen, to the citizens of New-York. He was one of the young gentlemen whom this war has developed as a soldier and immortalized as a patriot and a martyr. Of high social position, surrounded by everything to make life dear to him, with no claim of a military education like STRONG and PUTNAM, to dedicate himself to arms, he chose it as a duty, and accepted the position of Colonel of a colored regiment, to help to set at rest the question of the respectability of that arm of service. By the order of DAVIS he was aware in doing so that he took the chance of dying on the gallows if taken prisoner, and with that prospect before him he left home, a young wife, affluence and high social position, to command a forlorn hope. Yet his was

> "No wild fanatic boast
> To plant the crescent o'er the cross,"

He merely saw the opportunity of practically illustrating the truths he believed, and quietly stepped forward to lay down his life, if necessary, in vindicating those truths before the world. Men may sneer at those whose talk is of war, and whose acts are peaceful, who live in warlike theories, and die on feather beds; but such youthful heroism as that of SHAW mounts above the necessity for the approval or censure of man, and soars aloft into the grand and heroic. These three young heroes fell gloriously in the defence of their country's flag at a moment when thousands of young men, with far less to lose and more to gain, were plotting and contriving how to overset the laws of their country, and seize by violence the control of its great Metropolis; pouring out their blood at the beck of concealed leaders in disgraceful resistance to a duty which is the birthright of every American, to bear arms (at least) when called upon in defence of his country's honor. What a contrast is afforded in the life and death of these gallant young heroes and that of any three of the rioters selected from the many who met their end in the eventful and disgraceful week which, if it is correctly stated, laid several hundred of them in their graves, as evidences of the truth that law and order will be vindicated at any cost.

Wallack's Theatre.

The "Ghost" of which we have heard so much, made its appearance last night, and with commendable promptness did all that was expected of it. Without disparagement to Twenty-seventh-street we may say, briefly and boldly, that it is the best "Ghost" we have ever had in New-York. The "Ghost" was introduced in a drama called "True to the Last," a word of quaint and curious design, and singular inferiority of workmanship. It serves its purpose, however, and whilst the public appetite is ravenous for "Ghosts" it will be bolted with avidity, notwithstanding its crudenes. Abler hands will in time supply more suitable media for the spirit players. An imaginative writer could hardly desire a more powerful ally than Prof. PEPPER. There cannot be a doubt that the spectral drama, thanks to that gentleman's *Ghost*, will sweep over the land with more than the violence that characterised the sensational or contemporaneous dramas in their palmiest day. The breathless anxiety of the public last evening, and the tremor of surprise at the first appalling aspect of the spectre were the best proofs of the success of the initial experiment. The first "appearance," however, was the least effective part of the entertainment. It was not a *Ghost* in the correct sense of the word, but a hard and angular reflection of a skeleton. Subsequently, the shades of the *Bride of a Night* and of the *Old Miser* completely electrified the audience, notwithstanding that they appeared somewhat abruptly. Their disappearrnce was far better, and was curiously spectral and mysterious Allowance has, of course, to be made for a first night, but, notwithstanding the few drawbacks that occurred—such as the very palpable skirt-board, whence the apparatives always came, and the determination of Mr. DALY to expose the whereabouts of the spirit, by always keeping in its vicinity the "Ghost," was a complete and thorough success.

The play, as we have before hinted, has but little to recommend it. A well-known novelette supplies the plot and superstructure, both of which are of rather a loud pattern. Thanks to good scenery and moderately good acting, it was received by the audience with marked favor. Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS, who appear to be the stars of the occasion, are evidently artists of routine and discretion. Their style, like the piece, is a little pronounced. Mrs. SEFTON as *Mme. Auderley*, was excellent as she always is. A small negro part, played by Mr. C. PARSLOE, deserves a word of praise. The remaining characters were sustained by a large company, headed by that admirable artist, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.

The house was densely crowded, and "the grand spectral illusion" has commenced its career under auspices that promise a golden result to the fortunate proprietors. The City will probably be filled with "illusions" before the month is out, but Mr. MOSS is the first in the field, and will reap the reward hf enterprise. It is on occasions like the present that the latent superstition of civilized society wells up and disports itself. No one believes in ghosts, yet every one is thrilled at Professor PEPPER'S representations thereof. And the secret that they are thrilled lies in the fact that the Professor has very skilfully and scientifically given visible consistency to the traditional idea of ghosts, and so unsealed those little springs of darkness and mystery that lie hidden in every healthy imagination. This idea was exactly seized by DICKENS in the *Christmas Carol*. The ghost of "old Marley" is the ghost of Professor PEPPER. It is a distinct personage, quickly recognizable and easily described, with every detail of costume perfect and every trait of feature openly revealed. It can walk and talk like ordinary humanity, but is semi-transpareet and dissipates itself into air; coming on the scene and leaving it like an exhalation. There is something alarming in all this, and hence the rapt interest that was taken in the several manifestations. Now that we are supplied with Ghosts of a far more terrible kind than any that have before visited the earth, it is impossible to hint how long the interest in them will continue. It is quite certain, however, that effects of a thrilling kind can be introduced on the stage with a skillfulness that was never before dreamed of. How vastly will SHAKESPEARE'S plays of "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" gain in impressiveness by this singularly appalling invention of Prof. PEPPER.

Gen. Blair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gen. BLAIR was serenaded at his residence last night, and in response made a speech, in which he declared himself in favor of the emancipation ordinance passed by the late Convention, and vindicated Gov. GAMBLE. He regarded the opening of the Mississippi River as the grandest military operation on record; and to Gen. GRANT alone was due the glory of planning, and to his men the glory of endurance and valor in successfully executing these plans. GRANT'S army had killed, wounded and captured more men than it numbered, and had taken Vicksburgh with more men in the place than were in the army when it sat down before it. Gen. BLAIR favored the draft in Missouri, and censured Gov. GAMBLE for striving to avoid it.

Teachers' National Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Teachers' National Convention met in this city to-day. The attendance from different parts of the country is large, fully 1,500 teachers being present, three-fourths of whom are females, including a large number from New-England.

The present occasion promises to be one of much interest to the friends of education.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

CONSCRIPTS ARRIVING.

Conscripts are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers.

LOSS OF HORSES.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS says that the Government lost nine thousand horses in the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns. The cavalry have nicknamed Gen. KILPATRICK "Killcavalry." The losses of horses in his division have been enormous.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Private MICHAEL MEEHAN, Company K, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, disobedience of orders," and for "[illegible] up a weapon upon his superior officer," was court-martialed, and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry, at such time and place as the proper authorities shall appoint; two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein. The sentence received this indorsement:

"Upon the recommendation of the Division Commander, and of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President directs that the sentence to be shot to death be commuted to forfeiture of all pay and allowance due, or to become due, have his head shaved, be drummed out of the service, and be confined at hard labor at such place as may be directed, for the term of two years. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Delaware."

TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 238.—1. Hereafter, before approving the tenders of resignation of disbursing officers, commanding generals will cause all public money and property in their hands to be turned over to some proper officer designated to receive the same; and the fact that such action has been had will be indorsed on the resignation, and reported besides to the head of the proper Staff Department at Washington.

2. The resignation of officers of volunteer service will only be accepted under paragraph 1647, General Regulations, upon their exhibiting satisfactory evidence from the head of the Ordnance Department, and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, that they have made all prescribed returns, and are in no wise indebted to the United States, on account of ordnance.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj.-General.

MUSTERING IN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 239.—In mustering troops into the service of the United States, the non-commissioned officers of companies must not be mustered in until their respective companies have the number of enlisted men required by General Orders No. 110, current series, from this Office.

Until the muster of a company (under par. 86, Mustering Regulations) has been completed, the non-commissioned officers thereof cannot be appointed. (See par. 73, page 18, Army Regulations of 1861.)

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF GEN. STRONG.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

ORDNANCE ORDERS.—The sad intelligence of the death of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE C. STRONG, an officer of this Department, recalls the memory and renews the affliction of the double bereavement which the Ordnance corps specially has been called upon, in a brief period, to learn and lament. First RENO, and now STRONG, both so well known to their corps, and so highly appreciated for the intelligence, zeal and devotion which each brought to the discharge of the particular sphere of duty of his own branch of the service—no less arduous and important though less brilliant and striking than that of the battle-field—has each crowned his career and finished his course, as a patriot and soldier ought, in the seal of his life-blood, set to devotion to his country. Both have set a glorious example in their lives and in their deaths, which will endear their memories to their corps: while it should serve as an example and incentive to all to do all and give all in so lofty and glorious a cause.

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Deserter's Report About Fort Darling—An Arrival from Charleston, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of Aug. 3, says: A rebel deserter, WM. J. TURNER, belonging to Portsmouth, arrived in Norfolk last evening direct from Fort Darling. He says the fort is built in the form of a square, three-quarters of it being of sand, and the remaining portion casemated and roofed with railroad iron. The armament consists of six guns, three of which are 7-inch rifles, and are stationed in the casemates. The other three are mounted *en barbette* over the sand-built part of the works. The bluff battery, or "pits," as it is called, is very ingeniously constructed. Six holes or casemates are dug in the face of the bluff, in each of which a gun is placed. It is impossible for any one on the river to observe what they are or how they can be reached. Capt. S. S. LEE is in command of the fort.

The steamer *Utica*, Capt. DOANE, sailed from Fortress Monroe this afternoon for Charleston, S. C.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, arrived this morning from Stono Inlet, which she left last Sunday. The siege was going on when she left; but nothing of importance is reported.

The steamer *New-York* left for City Point this afternoon with about 300 prisoners under Maj. MULFORD.

POLITICAL.

State Democratic Convention in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The State Democratic Convention to-day was largely attended. Nine hundred delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

First—All men, irrespective of party, are invited to unite for the termination of the calamities which now depress our distracted and unhappy land.

Second—The Union was formed in fraternity and concession, and cannot exist in the absence of that brotherly spirit.

Third—We will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. We cannot, therefore, support the present Administration, whose course is destructive of the Union and Government.

Fourth—The war is now being conducted not for the restoration of the Union, but for the abolition of Slavery, and the destruction of the Republic.

Fifth—Under our form of Government the sovereign power is vested in the people, and rests upon no other foundation than their will. The people are the only lawful sovereigns, and the public functionaries are their servants. The difference between a Government and the Administration is defined.

Sixth—On the part of the rebel States, if a disposition is shown to return, they should be welcomed back, with all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired.

The seventh resolution denounces arbitrary arrests.

The eighth asserts the freedom of speech and of the Press.

The ninth denounces the Conscription law as unjust and oppressive, but counsels obedience to it unless the Courts decide it unconstitutional.

The tenth indorses the course of Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York.

The eleventh commends our soldiers, and says they are worthy of the nation's gratitude.

Hon. BION BRADBURY, of Eastport, the candidate of last year, was nominated for Governor with great unanimity.

A private letter from him to a member of the Convention was read, in which he expresses the opinion that madness rules the hour; and the Republic can be saved from impending ruin only by the coöperation of all conservative men against the spirit of fanaticism. He declares his opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation, to the Confiscation act, to the subordination of the civil to the military authority; and says opposition to the war policy of the Administration is not opposition to the Government, To secure the restoration of the Union is the first duty of the citizen.

Brief speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

To-morrow the churches will be open for Thanksgiving sermons. There will be National salutes and ringing of bells, morning, noon and night. In the evening a mass meeting will be held at Union Hall, and there will be a general illumination of the city.

Sailed, ship *Chapin*, for Callao.

Commercial Excursion.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee arrived here at 9½ o'clock, P. M. They number about 225, including the ladies.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Operations on the South American Coast—Unsuccessful Efforts of the American Consul to detain the Pirates at Bahia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BAHIA, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Inclosed I send you "Shipping Intelligence" from Rio de Janeiro to the 23d June, containing recent accounts of the depredations of the pirates *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Georgia*, on this coast.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Mohican*, Capt. O. S. GLISSON, and the United States sailing ship *Onward*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. F. NICKLES, commanding, are both on this coast cruising in search of the pirates.

The *Mohican* left this port yesterday after hurriedly coaling, for Cape Frio and Rio de Janeiro.

The *Onward* called here for water, and left on the 23d of June.

Both these vessels are doing all that men can do to catch the pirates.

The *Alabama* came into this port on the 11th May last, and left on the 21st of May, landing eighty-eight prisoners.

The *Georgia* came into this port on the 13th of May and left on the 23d, landing thirteen prisoners.

The American Consul endeavored to detain these vessels as long as possible, in hopes that some of our war vessels would arrive in time to catch them both. In this he was disappointed.

SHIPPING NEWS.

TUPPER & VOIE'S Shipping Intelligence, under the date of Rio de Janeiro, June 23, says:

The *Florida* entered Ceara 4th June. The authorities granted her permission to remain in port 24 hours, during which she took in coals, and landed eleven men, part crew of the American ship *Crownpoint*, of Boston, bound to California, which vessel she burnt on 14th May in lat. 3° 30' S.

The American ship *Commonwealth* was burnt on 17th April by the *Florida*, in lat. 22° S., and long. 31° W. The British schr. *Adelphi* landed at Rio Grand do Sul on 25th May, six men part of the crew of the *Commonwealth*, put on board of her by the *Florida*. The Captain of the *Commonwealth* was transferred to the French ship *Calaho*, bound to Havre, and six other men of the crew of the *Commonwealth* were shipped on board the Dutch schooner *Alma*, destination unknown.

The *Alabama* burnt on 29th May, lat. 15° S., long. 35° W. the American ship *Jabez Snow* from Cardiff to Montevideo; on 2d June she burnt in lat. 15° S. long. 34° 30' W. the American bark *Amazonian*, from New-York to Montevideo. Forty-one persons, the officers, crews and passengers of these burnt vessels were transferred on 3d June from the *Alabama* to the Hanoverian brig *Widar*, and arrived at this port the 11th inst. The Captain of the *Alabama* provided the *Widar* with the stores of provisions necessary, and recommended the master of the *Widar* to claim passage money from the American Consul.

The *Georgia* captured on the 8th of June, 15 miles N. E. off Cape Frio, the American ship *George Griswold*, bound from Cardiff to this port with coals. The master of the *George Griswold* obtained the release of ship and cargo by giving a bond for $100,000.

On the 14th June, in lat. 22° 40' S. and long. 36° 30' W., the *Georgia* burnt the American bark *Good Hope*, from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope; the Captain and crew arrived here on 21st inst., on board the American bark *J. W. Seaver*, bound from Boston to Nicolaskv, Siberia. The *J. W. Seaver* was captured by the *Georgia*, but was released on giving a bond for $15,000, the estimated value of the ship and part of the cargo reputed American property. The other part cargo is property of the Russian Government.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The third day's races went off as usual, although a tremendous shower came up after the first race began.

The first race was sweepstakes, for three-year olds—a dash of two miles—and resulted as follows:

J. S. WATSON'S c. c. *Aldebaran*	1
F. MORRIS' b. c. *Surprise*	2
F. G. MURPHY'S c. c. *Southerner*	3

Time—3 minutes, 7½ seconds.

The second race was mile heats, best three in five, and resulted as follows:

J. WATSON'S b. c. *Capt. Moore*, 3 years old	1	1	1
T. G. MOORE'S b. m. *Marmora*, 5 years old	2	2	2

Time—1:35, 1:30 and 1:32.

The races will close on Thursday.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The weather has been fine, and the attendance on this, the last day, has exceeded that of any previous day. In the first race for two mile heats two horses started.

J. W. Weldon's b. f. Sympathy, 4 years	1	1
F. G. Murphy's b. h. J. Morgan, 5 years	2	2

Time—3:08½: 3:13¾.

The second race, mile and a quarter dash, resulted:

J. W. Weldon's b. f. Lizzie W., 3 years	1
C. Loyd's b. f. Echo, 3 years	1
W. H. Strong's b. f. ——, 3 years	3

Time—1:57¼.

President Lord's Resignation.

The following is the letter of resignation submitted by President LORD, of Dartmouth College:

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, July 24, 1863.

To the Trustees of Dartmouth College:

In making this communication to the honorable and reverend Board of Trustees, I take the liberty respectfully to protest against their right to impose any religious, ethical or political test upon any member of their own body, or of the College Faculty, beyond what is recognized by the charter of the institution, or express statutes or stipulations conformed to that instrument, however urged or suggested by individuals or public bodies assuming to be as *Visitors* of the College or advisers of the Trustees.

The action of the Trustees on certain resolutions of the Merrimac County Conference of Churches, virtually imposes such a test, inasmuch as it implicitly represents and censures me as having become injurious to the College, not on account of any official malfeasance or delinquency, for, on the contrary, its recommendations of my personal and official character and conduct, during my long term of service, far exceed my merits, but for my opinions and publications on questions of Biblical ethics and interpretation supposed to bear unfavorably upon one branch of the policy pursued by the present Administration of the Government of the United States.

For my opinions and expressions of opinion on such subjects, I hold myself responsible only to God, and the constitutional tribunals of my country, inasmuch as they are not touched by the Charter of the College, or any expressed statutes or stipulations. And, while my unswerving and never partisan loyalty to the Government of my fathers, proved and tested by more than seventy years of devotion to its true and fundamental principles, cannot be permanently discredited by the excited passions of the war, I do not feel obliged, when its exercise is called in question, to resign my moral and constitutional right and Christian liberty, in this respect, nor submit to any such censure, nor consent to any conditions such as are implied in the aforesaid action of the Trustees which action is made more impressive upon me in view of the private communications of several of its members.

But, not choosing to place myself in any unkind relations to a body having the responsible guardianship of the College—a body from which I have received so many tokens of confidence and regard, and believing it to be inconsistent with Christian charity and propriety to carry on my administration while holding and expressing opinions injurious, as they imagine, to the interests of the College, and offensive to that party in the country which they here professedly represent, I hereby resign my office as President.

I also resign my office as Trustee.

In taking leave of the College with which I have been connected, as Trustee or as President, more than 40 years, very happily to myself, and, as the Trustees have often given me to understand, not without benefit to the College, I beg to assure them that I shall ever entertain a grateful sense of the favorable consideration shown to me by themselves and their predecessors in office, for so long a term, and that I shall never cease to desire the peace and prosperity of the College, and that it may be kept true to the principles of its foundation.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, N. LORD.

The Murder of Col. O'Brien.

TWO OF THE ALLEGED GUILTY PARTIES IN CUSTODY.

PATRICK KEEGAN and PATRICK O'BRIEN, two of the alleged murderers of Col. O'BRIEN, who was hanged during the recent riots, were arrested last evening by the Eleventh Precinct Police. The prisoners were locked up in the Station-house and will be examined this morning at Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE STORM YESTERDAY.—During the squall from northwest yesterday, the lightning struck and shattered the flagstaff on the Battery, scoring it, from near the vane to the ground. The topmast has since fallen down. The brig *North Point*, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, had foreyard, topmast-yard and topgallant-yard and topmast-head shivered. The schooner *Anna Leverett*, at the same pier, had maintopmast carried away. The fluid then passed over the prize-steamer *Peterhoff*, on the next pier, but she being of iron, received no damage. The squall did not extend beyond the upper part of the City northward, but passed over Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

Murder in the Fourth Ward.

Yesterday afternoon [illegible] HAGGERTY, living at No. 90 Catharine-street, was killed by her husband, DENNIS HAGGERTY, under the following circumstances, as appears from the statement of the murderer:

His wife had been an habitual drunkard for upward of seven years; he had tried in every way to reform her, but all in vain, her family being neglected and himself constantly abused and rendered miserable.

Yesterday, driven to desperation, he told her, on leaving home, that if he returned and found her drunk he would shoot her. On his return he did find her, he says, in a beastly state of intoxication, and drawing a navy revolver shot her dead on the spot.

HAGGERTY was arrested by Officer MORAN, of the Fourth Precinct, and lodged in the Station-house, where he will await examination.

He is a rough-looking longshoreman, and it is stated, by some of the officers of the Precinct, that when the mob at BROOKS & BROS. clothing store, on Catharine-street, was attacked by the Police, shots were fired from the windows of his dwelling near by. Some of the clothing stolen from that store were found on the awning under the windows of his apartments, and it is alleged that the clothing was thrown therefrom on the approach of a searching party of the Police.

The murdered woman was taken to the dead-house, where an inquest will be held. Two children the parties had, one two years and the other but two months old.

OBSEQUIES OF MRS. GEN. CORCORAN.—In St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mulberry-street, there was a third and very impressive service, yesterday, at 10 o'clock, when a grand high mass was said and a requiem sung for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Gen. CORCORAN, whose remains had been conveyed thither previous to their removal to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Gen. CORCORAN, summoned from his post of duty by this domestic bereavement, was present, surrounded by many of his old companions in arms, as well as in civil life. The remaining obsequies of Mrs. CORCORAN were conducted with the quiet solemnity becoming an event so sudden and mournful.

THE FIRE AT SCRANTON.—In the recent fire at Scranton, Messrs. GEO. SANDERSON & Co., Bankers, saved everything valuable, even to their office furniture. It was stated in a dispatch recently published, that they lost heavily.

FLAG-LIEUTENANT OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.—Admiral DAHLGREN has appointed Lieut. MOREAU FORREST, United States Navy, his Flag-Lieutenant.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

DRAFT ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—"Messrs. TOMPKIN & Co., of No. 645 Broadway, are doing a large business in obtaining and furnishing substitutes. For $100 they insure any undrafted person from draft, and for $250 they furnish any drafted person with a substitute."—*New-York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 4, 1863.* During the past three weeks we have insured 2,200 gentlemen, and furnished to individuals, agents and corporations nearly 18,000 substitutes, at prices varying from $250 to $275, to all parts of the Union.

[Advertisement.]

TALENT AND ENERGY ARE WASTED BY THOUSANDS because not expended in the right channel. A careful Phrenological Examination would show each man the right place. See *Phrenological Journal* for August, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or at news agencies.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with good table and first-class accommodations.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
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The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

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First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
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Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
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CHEAP FOR CASH,
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For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BARKER.—In Rye, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. SARAH BARKER, widow of the late Henry Barker, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, D. R. Barker, and son-in-law, John Palmer, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, without further notice, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. Station at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Rye.

CUNNINGHAM.—In Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, JANE, widow of the late Robert Cunningham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 152 Main-st. Cars leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 11¾ A. M., and 2 P. M.

HUNN.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 5, at the residence of Solomon Townsend, SARAH HUNN, formerly of Albany.

Her relatives and friends are invited to meet her remains at the railroad depot, foot of Atlantic st., Brooklyn, and accompany them thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3:20 A. M., THOMAS PERKINS, aged 28 years and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 60 Hester-st., this day, Friday, Aug. 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ English papers please copy.

PAINTER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, WILLIAM R. PAINTER, aged 51 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, (without further notice,) on Friday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington-square.

PITMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 6, after a severe illness, EDITH, infant daughter of Thomas B. and Ellen Pitman, aged 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 193 Adelphi-st., on Friday, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, MARY BLUXOME, youngest daughter of Charles E. and Cornelia B. Williams.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 11 Grove-st.

WALSH.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., of consumption, HENRY LEEDS, youngest son of Louis and Jane E. Walsh, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 6, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, Mamaroneck.

WATSON.—On Thursday, July 16, at her home in Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., SUSAN EMILY, wife of Hon. Arnold B. Watson, and daughter of the late Isaac Hayes, Esq.

WELDON.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, Capt. ASA W. WELDON, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the New-York Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 272 6th-av., on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.
TAX-PAYERS, OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE, LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN generally, desirous of possessing the fullest and latest information of every kind under the Excise law, must procure the New Edition of REDFIELD'S HAND-BOOK OF THE U. S. TAX LAW. It is the latest, best and cheapest work.
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just how the function of digestion is performed, read
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a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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60, 58, 10, 37, 25, 54, 56, 39, 5, 65, 48, 46.
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In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
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The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
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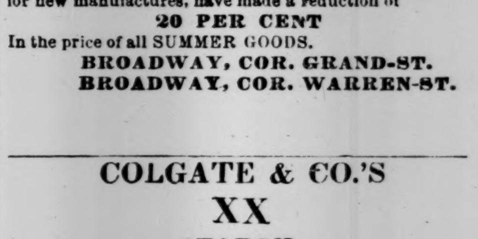

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Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*
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IS FALLEN

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
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Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.
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ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,
of superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the U. S. A.
Rock Crystals, free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale, exclusively by
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all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, NO. 249, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 7, at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, THOMAS PERKINS.

WILLIAM C. PECKHAM, M.
WILLIAM B. SKEETON, Secretary.

The French in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Thursday, July 16, 1863.

This evening's papers contain no news from Mexico, although it has been expected for several days. It is now said that the taking of the capital requires confirmation; but when people are left in the dark they always see gloomy images. The taking of Mexico, or rather the entry into that city, was hailed with delight by official persons, the multitude participating but moderately in exultations. On receipt of the news the public buildings and theatres were illuminated, but no citizen wasted his oil thereon. People coming from the country reported flags, and bells, and lights; but, most probably, this was done by order, and now evil-intentioned people, because kept waiting for intelligence, must needs doubt if France has really entered Mexico. A few days back the great news of the day was that one HUBERT DELISLE, formerly Senator, and skilled in fiscal measures, was about to set out to Vera Cruz, and take possession civilly of Montezuma's old property; but this has since been denied, and now it is arranged that FOREY, rejoicing in his marshal's baton, and what he has been able to pick up, shall come home, and that BAZAINE, with 5,000 men, shall stay and protect and govern militarily the country. We are informed of the system he intends adopting, and might term it the Munchausen bear-system. He is to hold two points, one on each side of Mexico, an Acapulco and a Vera Cruz or Orizaba point; and between these two, Mexico, in fear and trembling, is to exist, and have just what being France may think fit to allow it. Some party, probably that of ALMONTE, is to be adopted, and where ALMONTE finds himself too weak, he will be strengthened by French flying columns. But should the populations think French rule to be good, they will be invited to pronounce in the matter, and elect their own government. All these things are, however, only conjectures, for when the real intentions of Government are scrupulously concealed under a bushel, the imagination must furnish facts on which to write. The losses which France has suffered, though still unknown, and although they never will be known, are frequently referred to and lamented over in private circles. One gentleman had information that five thousand men had been blown up by the explosion of a magazine, insisting that such a thing might happen and the secret be kept. There was severe loss caused by chance falling of an Ortega shell, but most credible authority only sets down those killed and wounded at seven hundred, which was considerable. The perishing of large bodies of men has frequently been concealed. LARDNER tells of a whole Russian *corps d'armée* vanishing, and once in Algeria an entire French regiment disappeared, and these events were not known for years afterward.

The Emperor is represented as doing no business at Vichy, merely getting on with his "Cæsar Commentaries." *Aut Cæsar aut nullus.*

Soon after the capture of Puebla might be seen traced the following inscription on one of the walls breached by the artillery—"*Projet de la rue Forey; Bal au bout de la tranchée.*" In 1859, after the battle of Montebello, gained by FOREY's division, one of his soldiers wrote with a piece of charcoal on the white wall of a garden at the extremity of the village of Casteggio—"*91st de ligne—Route de la Victoire!—1ère étape.*" The habitual gaiety of the Frenchman, who has often ridiculed his own defeats till he has been obliged to laugh at them, still exists. Detachments of Spahis and Turcos have been sent to Châlons Camp to take part in the preparations for the grand manœuvres. The rumor that the Emperor was going to review the iron fleet at Cherbourg is denied. The Channel journals had spread all kinds of reports that the Italian was to join that of France, then the Swedish fleet was added. However, ruthless *Moniteur*, with grim official authority, contradicts, and says no foundation has existed for these assertions. The American school corvette, *Macedonian*, had been saluted at Cherbourg; she is reported as on her way to Lisbon, but many of her officers are still strolling about Paris.

Important to Soldiers.

DECISION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN RELATION TO BOUNTY.

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7. }

Gen. J. P. Andrews, Paymaster-General, U. S. A.:

SIR: The undersigned would respectfully represent to the Paymaster-General that Sergeant EDWARD S. QUINTON, company K, Fifth Ohio, was discharged the service of the United States for promotion, the 20th of May last.

On presenting his final discharge and final statement papers to Major D. TAYLOR, Assistant Paymaster, for settlement, he was refused the bounty of One Hundred Dollars, for the reason that he had been discharged for promotion.

It appears to the undersigned that the decision of Major TAYLOR is not according to the spirit and letter of the act of July 22, 1861, granting bounty to soldiers who have served two years, and have been honorably discharged.

The act referred to expressly states that any non-commissioned officer or private who has served two years and been honorably discharged, shall receive $100. This does not leave it optional with the Paymaster to pay or not pay, because the soldier has been thought by his superiors worthy of promotion. On the contrary, it appears to the undersigned that being discharged for promotion is an additional reason why the bounty should be paid.

The undersigned holds that Sergt. QUINTON has fulfilled his part of the contract with the Government, and is entitled to all the pay and emolument arising. Trusting that you will so view it, and order that he be paid the $100, and referring you to his final statement papers accompanying, I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JAS. C. WETMORE,
O. S. M. Agent.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1863. }

J. C. Wetmore, Esq., Ohio State Agent, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter, covering papers of Sergt. E. L. QUINTON, late Fifth Ohio Volunteers, having been referred to the Secretary of War, has been returned with the decision that said QUINTON "is entitled to bounty for his services as an enlisted man."

The final statements of QUINTON are herewith returned. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. P. ANDREWS,
Paymaster-General.

Rebels Banished from St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1.

A letter from Capt. JAS. F. DWIGHT to Col. BROADHEAD, written at Vicksburgh, July 22, communicates some details of the transfer of the secesh exiles, who left St. Louis on the 10th of July, in custody of Capt. DWIGHT. The boat in which they embarked reached Memphis without special incident, as reported by Capt. DWIGHT in a former letter.

The party arrived at Vicksburgh on the 22d of July, on the steamer *Sunshine*, where Capt. DWIGHT reported to Gen. GRANT, who ordered him to turn over the prisoners and those accompanying them to the Provost-Marshal of Gen. GRANT's Department. Gen. GRANT informed Capt. DWIGHT that it would be impossible to send the prisoners East on account of the moving armies, and that it would be probably necessary to send them to Mobile; accordingly the prisoners and party were turned over by Capt. DWIGHT to Lieut.-Col. KENT, Provost-Marshal under Gen. GRANT, who, on the 22d of July, transferred them to the steamer *Iberville*, for New-Orleans, to be thence sent under flag of truce to Mobile. All were thus transferred, except Mrs. S. J. BOSHER, who applied to be sent through the lines to Texas. The boat was to leave Vicksburgh for New-Orleans on the 20th, the date of Capt. DWIGHT's letter. Capt. D. sends with his letter a certificate in favor of the officers of the steamer *Sunshine* for supplying the prisoners with subsistence, it having been impracticable to draw rations. The writer of the letter also states that the conduct of the entire party during his surveillance of them, was altogether proper, and the incidents of the trip pleasant in the highest degree.

Following is a copy of the order of transfer made by Gen. GRANT:

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, }
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 21, 1863. }
[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169.—Lieut.-Col. KENT, Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Tennessee, will take charge of the political prisoners from the Department of the Missouri, under command of Capt. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri, and place them under guard on board a steamer, and send them to Mobile, Ala., by first steamer going South.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINGS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. JONATHAN BURKE, who was permitted to accompany the party to be exchanged, instead of going east to City Point for that purpose, was put ashore at Helena, and placed in charge of Gen. SALOMON, commanding the post, to be transferred to Little Rock.

ISAAC ELSASSER was ordered back to this city from Memphis, to report to the Provost-Marshal here, he desiring to settle his business here before being finally transferred.

Capt. DWIGHT has gone to Port Hudson on special duty.

The banished trio subsequently sent southward in custody of a United States policeman, to join the party under Capt. DWIGHT, failed to arrive in time, and were delivered over to the Provost-Marshal at Vicksburgh, to be forwarded by him. They were, as may be recollected, HENRY MCCLELLAN, D. R. COLLINS and D. WALKER.

Order Repressing Rebel Depredations.

The following is the order recently issued by the General-in-Chief of the Army for the repression of guerrilla outrages on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We find it incorporated in an order from Gen. HOWARD to his command, the Eleventh corps:

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. You will, therefore, arrest and confine for punishment or put beyond our lines every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices; you will also notify the people within ten miles of the railroad that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots or stations, by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations, the entire inhabitants of the district of country along the railroad will be put across the line and their property taken for Government use.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

The Eleventh New-York Artillery.

FORT HAMILTON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your notice in to-day's paper concerning the Eleventh New-York artillery, is calculated to do great injustice to officers and men. It is true an order has been received to muster us out "dishonorably, with forfeiture of all pay allowances, for fraudulent conduct in connection with the recruitment of the force," but the order has not been executed, and in all probability will not be, until the accused are informed definitely of the charges against them, and are granted an opportunity to reply. We are confident an examination will disclose the guilty parties, who since the organization of the battalion have sworn to break it up, and reinstate the officers in the confidence of the Government. A sweeping order like this, founded upon the representation of one side of the question only, cannot but be unjust; for it is not to be supposed that every officer of a battalion, especially those who have had nothing to do with its recruitment, are guilty of such a charge.

Yours, &c., A. C. BROWN,
Commanding Co. D, 11th N. Y. artillery.

The Blockade of Wilmington.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT STATE OF GEORGIA AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 4.

Last evening, about eight o'clock, the United States gunboat *State of Georgia* arrived from Fort Mifflin, and anchored in the stream off the Navy Yard. The vessel hails from North Carolina. She formed one of the blockading squadron stationed to guard the port of Wilmington. For over a year the monotony of blockading duty has been unbroken save by the excitement of a chase or a capture. These excitements have been frequently the lot of the officers of the *Georgia*. No less than forty prizes have been secured by this vessel. They were mostly vessels of small size, selected to run into the shallow sounds of North Carolina, and their cargoes were mainly the resinous articles of the North Carolina exporting trade. The *Georgia* has seen severe service. She has been exposed to several terrible gales while beating off the cost of Wilmington, and needs repairs. Her powder was all transferred to the lower forts before reaching Philadelphia. Her officers are an energetic and active body of men, and have rendered efficient service to the Government.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.—The literary estate has sent its representatives to the field, and in no case have they failed to uphold the honor of the profession. There was WINTHROP, who fell at Big Bethel, one of the first heroes of the war; FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, who met his death wound with LANDER, and had we time, we could call over a long roll of names well known in the literature of the country, that have gone out to battle—many that went out, but were fated to never return. The New-York TIMES contributed its quota early in the war. Several went from the composition and press rooms. CHARLES G. HALPINE, an editorial writer, is now a Colonel on HUNTER's Staff, having joined the army as a Staff officer before the first battle of Bull Run, and continued with it ever since. Maj. GOVERNEUR CARR went from the TIMES Office, too, as a Lieutenant in Durvea's Zouaves, participated in the action at Big Bethel, where WINTHROP fell, and won a Captaincy fairly. When it was proposed to raise a regiment to be known as the second battalion of Duryea's Zouaves, he took an active part, and to his exertions, in a good measure, its successful raising was due. He was commissioned Major. The regiment went from New-York with BANKS' Expedition, and now news comes that the Major was severely wounded at the head of his men in the attack on Port Hudson—ADAM BADEAU, too—a brother-in-law of "DICK BUSTEED," a writer who acquired some celebrity from his contributions to the light literature of the day, and from a series of essays written over the signature of "Vagabond," which originally appeared in some of the weeklies, and were subsequently published in book form, for some time a war correspondent of the TIMES, joined the army at Port Royal, being appointed to the Captaincy of a company. He saw service at the West, and went with Gen. SHERMAN to the Lower Mississippi. Capt. BADEAU also was wounded in the same action where CARR got his last scars. These are newspaper men who will have something to talk about "when the war is over," and whose patriotism was not a mere thing of words. Other journalists are serving their country bravely and effectually at home, but they must all yield the palm of sacrifice to those who have gone into actual service where bombs fall and bullets fly.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

YALE COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS.—The corporation of Yale College, at its late session, made the following appointments, some of which have already been noticed. We bring them all together:

Rev. WM. B. CLARK was appointed Livingston Professor of Divinity, but the name of the Professorship is to be changed into that of the Chittenden Professorship.

Mr. CYRUS NORTHROP was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Mr. LEWIS R. PACKARD, now a tutor in Yale College, was appointed Assistant Professor of Greek.

Mr. DANIEL C. GILMAN, Librarian of Yale College, was appointed Professor of Physical and Political Geography in the Philosophical Department, and in connection with the Sheffield Scientific School.

Dr. LEONARD J. SANFORD was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical Department, in place of Prof. CHARLES HOOKER, deceased.—*New-Haven Journal, July 31.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS.			
Morning Star	Aug. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

AS RESIDENT TEACHER.—A FRENCH lady, much experienced in the management of youth, and well qualified to teach French, music and the English branches, desires a situation as resident teacher in a family or first-class school; references given; no objection to the country. Address J. S., No. 96 East 21st-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the higher English branches, music and French, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term. Address Box No. 47, Arlington, Bennington Co., Vermont.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

E A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS. —The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 100 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE READING-ROOM AND PICTURE GALLERY of the Cooper Union will be closed on Monday, 10th inst., and reopened the 31st. Persons desiring to enter the free night classes must apply during the month of September, to the Clerk, at the office of the building. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is located in a region easy of access, and noted for health and beauty. It provides young ladies with choice facilities for a thorough and sensible Christian education. The next term will commence Sept. 16.

Rev. A. R. WOLFE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av., corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York.
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA.
8 casks GLASSWARE.
Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE, AVON,
BREEZE, BROTHERS,
CLARITA, DART,
DIANA, EAGLE,
GIPSEY, JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY, SINNET,
NEPTUNE, SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, M.,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
PLANTER.
CONSISTING OF
575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN,
4 barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
ALSO,
At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden. JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER BRITANNIA.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, SS.

BOSTON, July 27, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for said District, will be sold at public auction, at Nos. 23 and 24 Lewis' wharf, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the prize steamer BRITANNIA, consisting of
328 bales Upland Cotton.
22 small bales Upland Cotton.
12 bags Sea Island Cotton.
2 bags Cotton.
1 lot Cotton Pickings.
15 bags Rice.
9 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioner and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold as aforesaid. JOHN S. KEYES,
United States Marshal for Massachusetts District.
Catalogues ready on Friday; samples can be seen at S. W. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st. H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.
ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

G. W. KELSEY WILL SELL (SALE positive) two magnificent pianos, one pearl keys, all modern improvements; one Chickering's celebrated make; parlor and other furniture, oil-paintings, &c., at 11 A. M. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 28 Hamilton-place, near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. }

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Corner of G and 22d sts., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863. }

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE FOR TEN shares of Irving Bank Stock, standing in the name of Ary H. Seeley. Also draft of D. Preston & Co., of Detroit, on Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, for $80. The public are cautioned against negotiating either of the above, as payment is stopped.

LOST—IN FOURTH-AV. STAGE, OR ON BROADWAY, between Houston and Broome sts., a leather POCKET-BOOK containing about $35. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner Wall.

TRUNK LOST.—A FRENCH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, canvas covered, marked "E. D.," was missing from the steamer *Empire State*, or on the way to it, on Friday, July 31. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to MORGAN & SMITH, No. 48 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS, WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held in the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member attend to hear the report of the Committee on the 4th of July last past. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. R. B. MOSES, No. 52 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST ON BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

A. G. JAUDON & SONS,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
(Insurance Buildings, 2d floor,)
STOCKS, BONDS, UNITED STATES SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
A. G. JAUDON,
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON,
CHARLES JAUDON,
Of the New-York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO. —The books of this Company, organized under the Manufacturing and Mining laws of the State of New-York, are now open at their office, No. 23 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Chain, or Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six hundred miles west of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 160 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length, intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk two shafts, 40 and 70 feet, and the ore taken from them, assayed by Messrs. Booth & Garratt, of Philadelphia Mint, proving very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Petherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles P. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States. THEODORE HYATT, President.
EDWARD T. LATHAM, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ALBANY, March 11, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1857, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 10, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 41 Wall street, Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318....$87,920 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022....250,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416....5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,023....8,827 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO., }
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863. }

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $80 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 1 PINE-ST., }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., }
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AUG. 5, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax; payable on demand.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next, for furnishing the requisite supplies of Bunting and Dry Goods for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting, or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Commandants, or Navigation Officers, of the respective Yards, or at the Bureau. Samples will be seen, and instructions or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.

As the qualities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to require more, or accept less, than the quantities set down in the schedules.

All artiles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to the inspection, measurement, weight, &c., of the Yard where received and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer stationed thereat.

Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, to be delivered only at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New-York; and offers will be received for the quotas separately required for each Yard, to be delivered at the Yard for which the proposal is made. In computing, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate extended in the column of amounts.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is subjoined.

The contract in each case will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder, who gives proper security for its fulfillment, but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post offices or navy agencies.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the materials therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
} E. F.

Date.

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c.; and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws,*" to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law 6mF*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff.) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5.50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A.M. and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SUNDAY, AUG. 9—THE LARGE AND COMmodious steamer SCRANTON, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Great Neck, Fort Schuyler and Whitestone, Strattenport, will leave Peck-slip at 8¼ A. M.; Broome-st., 8½; 10th-st., 8¾; 26th-st., 9. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 2¾ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, stopping at all the other landings. This boat will accommodate 800 passengers, and she is fast.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.

Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.

Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.

Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.

Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 355 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 355 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have formed a copartnership under the name of WILLIAMS & MITCHEL, for the purchase and sale (exclusively on commission) of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Brokers' Board or otherwise. No. 12 Wall-st.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
E. W. MITCHEL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.........$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.........$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.........$90
Second-class.........50
Third-class.........35
} Payable in Currency.

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.........$126
Second Cabin.........88
Steerage.........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday.........Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.........Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Saturday.........Aug. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.........$80
Second Cabin.........50
Steerage.........30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¾; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, FLORIDA and PLEASANT VALLEY GROVES to let. Office No. 392 West-st., corner Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 800 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 15 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

FOR SALE—TO A PARTY WITH FUNDS IN hand, a light pleasant business, established and self-sustaining, with little or no room, yielding a profit of two to three hundred dollars per month. Terms, cash down, $2,000; residue made easy. Address C. A. WILSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PARTNER IN A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business. Profits large enough to satisfy any one. In full operation. Capital from $2,000 to $5,000, in order to extend the business. Ample security given. No. 43 Gold-st., second loft.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD CITY RESIDENCE in Brooklyn, and Western Farm and Farm Lands free from incumbrance and well located, for a stock of Carpeting or Winter Clothing at fair prices. Address Box 4,278 N. Y. Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—18 TRAINS EACH WAY, to and from New-York daily, and a steamboat route. Several new houses just completed, are now offered on easy terms. Prices from $2,200 to $3,000. Apply to

A. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A LARGE house with choice shade trees, about five minutes' walk from the steamboat, with ten rooms. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 66th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.

3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,
No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
A SHORT SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,

with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession, as the following list of names will show:

Mr. M. LEVICK,	Mr. T. J. HERNDON,
Mr. J. BRIDGMAN,	Mr. H. CUNNINGHAM.
Mr. R. G. FRANCE,	Mr. W. DALY,
Mr. W. M. HOLLAND,	Mr. J. HENRY,
Mr. J. PETRIE,	Mr. S. JEFFARD,
Mr. J. J. PRIOR,	Miss J. WALTERS,
Mrs. FRANCE,	Miss F. FRANCE,
Miss J. FRANCIS,	Miss LOUISE CARMAN,
Miss S. GRAHAM,	Mlle. LOUISE.

This Brilliant Company will appear in
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7¾ o'clock,
At each of which will be produced
The pleasing Petite Comedy, in one act,
THE MAID OF MUNSTER;
OR,
THE CORK LEG,
which never fails to convulse the audience with laughter.
DANCE.........by.........Mlle. LOUISE.
Concluding with the side-splitting Farce,
TRYING IT ON,
in which Mr. Levick appears in his inimitable character,
WALSINGHAM POTTS!
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 676 POUNDS!!
and,
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON

Will give a grand Exhibition of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Laughing Gas, for ladies and gentlemen, at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 8.

Fifteen ladies will inhale the Gas. Three will be put into a perfect *anæsthetic* state.

Admission, to cover expenses, 10 cents. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3 o'clock.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

After the Summer vacation, will commence business MONDAY, Aug. 10.

Dr. COLTON, the original discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of nitrous oxide gas, will make and administer the gas for the extraction of teeth. Not the slightest pain is experienced by the operation. The sensations of the gas are such that, with many, it is a real luxury to have teeth extracted—avoiding all the danger and disagreeableness of ether and chloroform. Dr. C. has had twenty years' experience in making this gas. Within two months past he has administered it for the extraction of over *four thousand teeth*, and with uniform success. That pain is actually annihilated, hundreds of testimonials could be presented. No business done except tooth extracting.

G. Q. COLTON, W. B. HURD,
JOHN ALLEN, JOS. H. SMITH.
Office No. 22 Bond-st. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant cook: good reference from her last place; she would be willing to assist in washing plain clothes. Call at No. 751 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor, back room, for to-day. No objection to the country; none but a private family need apply.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant English woman, as first-class cook, in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 221½ East 17th-st., near Avenue A.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent baker; makes pastry; does up linens in good style; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; three years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 4 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children and assist in the waiting; no objection to go in the country; most excellent references can be given. Call at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, an American Protestant, as seamstress; can operate on sewing machines; would take care of children, or do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, washes and irons well, or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference given; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st.

AS LIGHT HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable young American girl wishes a situation to do light housework, or tend a fancy or confectionery store. Call for one day at No. 133 Chrystie-st.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING OR other clerk, in a store or office, by a young man who has experience, and can give good reference. Address Clerk, care Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED AS CLERK in a grocery or other store by a young man, having first-class City reference. Address GROCERY CLERK, care Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway, which will meet prompt attention.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or coachman, by a very steady and sober man, having 18 years' experience; is a Protestant, with no incumbrance; can produce most undoubted testimonials, having 7 years' reference from his last employer. Address W. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotchman, married, one child; is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, either as private gardener or nursery foreman; first-class recommendations from his last employer. Address J. B., care of A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle aged man as gardener, who fully understands his business. Is English by birth and a Protestant. Can give good reference. Address GEORGE F. MOOR, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS FRENCH GARDENER.—A MARRIED man, (no children,) who is a florist and vegetable gardener, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office for Servants of all Nations, No. 26 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who has lived with families of the highest standing in society in the City; can give several years of the highest City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young Englishman, as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business, and wishes to go in the country. Can furnish first-class testimonials. Apply at No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st., at BOOKHAM'S.

HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 23D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $50 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vleit, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed,) C. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN WHO understands thoroughly the designing and manufacturing of chemisetts, collars, cuffs, lacework and linen for ladies' wear, to take charge of this branch of our business. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 20 YEARS of age, in a grocery; one residing with his parents or relatives, and having some knowledge of the business, preferred. Address GROCER, Station B, Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, salary $2 per week; a stout, active lad, 15 years of age, who resides with his parents, may apply between 8 and 9 A. M., at No. 46 Murray-st., up stairs.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN IMPORTING house; advise in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........MR. WM. WHEATLEY
Commence at 8; conclude 10:40.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 7, and
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TENTH WEEK! TENTH WEEK!
HOUSES STILL CROWDED,
CROWDED, CROWDED
with
ADMIRING AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
138,000! 138,000!
persons having witnessed the Grand Romantic Drama, by John Brougham, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
pronounced the
BEST PLAY OF MODERN TIMES.
MR. COLLINS,
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original creation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, C. Kingsland, &c.; Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, L. R. Shewell, &c., &c., &c.
Complete and splendid
GRAND BALLET.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.
ORIGINAL MUSIC under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GHOST!
SPIRIT RAPPING AND TABLE MOVING OUTDONE
BY THIS GREAT OPTICAL ILLUSION.
ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, second night of the Romantic drama, in four parts, entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honore Paule, a wealthy heiress.........Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student.........Mr. H. Watkins.
(Their original characters.)
Other characters by Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Floyd, Miss Clare, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. F. Daly, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Hagan, Mr. Hind, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne and Mr. W. R. Floyd.
This beautiful play is replete with interesting situations and novel stage effects, including the last and
GREATEST EUROPEAN SENSATION,
THE GHOST! THE GHOST!
A SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
produced by costly scientific apparatus, and pronounced by all the professors and savans of London and Paris
THE MOST MARVELLOUS SCIENTIFIC WONDER
THE WORLD HAS EVER BEHELD!
The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that
A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Doors open at 7½; performance begins at 8 o'clock.
BOX OFFICE open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MISS EMILY THORNE AND
MR. MARK SMITH.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE SEASON.
Repetition of the
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
Mr. SETCHELL
And the COMEDY COMPANY
Will appear.
In consequence of the great success of the Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
it will be given TO-NIGHT for
THE LAST TIME.
After which,
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
successful Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
Produced under the direction of
Mr. MARK SMITH.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, Lingham, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol. Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Miss Ada Monck, in the cast.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, AND
BENEFIT OF
Mr. MARK SMITH.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$590.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S

NEWLY IMPROVED

Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private bath-room attached, suitable for gentlemen, or a family without children, in a first-class house up town. Dinner at 6. References required. Address Box No. 29 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on moderate terms at a pleasant location on the south side of Long Island. Good fishing, sailing, bathing &c. Long Island Railroad cars leave James-slip 8 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 6 P. M. For further particulars inquire of T. W. WOOD, coal office, No. 205 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HOTELS.

A FINE HOTEL IN LONDON.

V. CATALDI has taken Batts' Hotel, No. 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London, one of the most agreeable positions in that city, near St. James-park, West End.

CATALDI is an experienced Courier, well known to many Americans. His wife, who will have the principal management of the house, is a German woman of intelligence, who for fifteen years was housekeeper to a wealthy family near London.

This hotel will be made especially acceptable to Americans.

The writer cordially recommends his countrymen to patronize it. They will be made comfortable at reasonable rates.

A NEW-YORKER.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Continued from First Page.

must ever threaten a republic, to gather strength among us. The one great, sole cause of our calamity has been the disregard of law and authority. Atheistic and infidel men have poisoned the popular mind with theories of human equality, individual right and liberty. The emigrants from despotic countries have been received more rapidly than they could be assimilated to us, and admitted to citizenship before they have understood the system of government, or learned the laws. An ignorant and brutish mass have attempted to guide public affairs, while in their personal sphere they have carried out their false ideas of liberty.

Our own citizens have failed to study our own system and to comprehend the questions of public concern. Thousands of otherwise intelligent men have never read our Constitution, and after a half-century of constitutional existence, citizens were found so ignorant of the first principles of our polity as to argue for the right of secession. We have allowed men to be appointed to make the laws which secure the common good, who were not capable of understanding the importance of their position, much less of filling it wisely.

The pot-house has nominated, the dram-house elected men to the most important trusts in the land. Lying, fraud, bribery, favoritism, have been systematized among our legislators, using their office for their own ends instead of the good of the people. Executive and judicial officers have been found in complicity with criminals, evading the penalties of the law. Party spirit has deprived men of conscientious purpose in their civil action. Men, not seeming to be fools in other respects have voted with a party simply because their grandfathers had been called by the same partisan title. The partisan has basely used the ignorant solely for his ends. The same party spirit has led to the toleration of an institution in our land antagonistic in every particular with our institutions of society and Government. Citizens have been legally installed despots over their laborers, and from the tyranny of the plantation have learned to tyrannize over the community. Speech has been denied the conscientious friends of the wronged and oppressed. This tyranny entered Congress, and demanded privileges. New demands were made; and when at last public sentiment could allow us to crouch no lower, they were denied. Then came the foul purpose to rule or ruin. This is the meaning of this war. If this resistance to law be not destroyed, our liberties are perished. This rebellion is the test of the ability and purpose of this nation to live happy and free or to exist no more as a people. The duties of the hour are therefore momentous. It becomes every true man to disabuse himself of the miserable servitude of party and stand forth the advocate, supporter, adviser of the Government. If this separation of men from the affiliations formed by selfish leaders for their own aims, and a new gathering upon the basis of a broad patriotism could be procured to strengthen the constituted authorities and guard the laws, then might we have faith in our destiny once more.

Let the Church of God come forth to its duty. Let its members act in the State according to the precepts of the Master, and then bend their energies to the work of spreading the light of the Gospel. In no other way will the masses be led to regard or unselfishly seek the common good, and in no other way can they be governed, until, by the grace of God, they shall govern themselves. By His church, if it is pledged to the work, will God save us from our perils, and preserve to us our liberties.

This war is the preparatory discipline of this nation, to fit us for a high career in the earth. This experience is our schoolmaster to lead us to that teaching which will make us free indeed. Men are learning now that Governments are ordained of God. Those who try its strength now will better value its protection hereafter. Every citizen of this Republic will yet bless God that, through sorrow and darkness, a power brought us to know and love the "perfect law of liberty."

Discourse of Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D.

Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., formerly Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, preached the following eloquent discourse at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, of which church he is now the Rector, from the text:

"In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider: God also has set the one over against the other, to the end that man should find nothing after him." (Ecclesiastes, vii., 14.)

The text is a sufficient warrant for the solemnities of this day. Were it simply a day of Thanksgiving it would not be timely, were it a Fast it would seem ungrateful. But we are called by our lawful rulers to be joyful for great mercies, yet to rejoice with trembling; to supplicate for those who suffer the chief burden and pain of the war; to implore wisdom and counsel in behalf of those who serve in council and in the field, and to invoke the influence of God's Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion. The President further asks us to pray that the whole nation may be led "*through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will* back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace."

The nature of this Thanksgiving then, being carefully adjusted to the actual state of things in the country, it ought to be accepted by the ministers and people of Christ, as neither premature nor unnecessary. I am no politician and have no partisan bias in favor of the existing Administration. But administrations are of but little moment, they go and come like shadows; the Nation is the great reality, and when the very spirit of the Nation is expressed by the powers that be, how solemn is the voice! Now I suggest that our Chief Magistrate has embodied in this proclamation just the spirit of our purest patriotism and soundest statesmanship; just what encourages us, and just what depresses us and makes us anxious and just what we ought to feel and utter before God is expressed in his words; and therefore every good man should adopt them, as I trust we have all done this day in our supplications and prayers. For the text, I said, enjoins just this duty in the circumstances. In proof that it does so, take the paraphrase of our eminent critic, who gives its meaning thus: "Whatever may be the confusion and disorder of the times, when good and evil alternate and are fluctuating, it is plain that nothing forbids your enjoyment of prosperity when it is your lot, and when adversity comes, exercise sober consideration. God has so arranged these alternations that *we can never predict the future with certainty.*"

Even though the future be uncertain, we may enjoy what is sent to encourage, provided we are equally responsible in adversity, showing due seriousness and reflection. In mingled good and evil then we rejoice this day, but we rejoice with trembling; we are joyful, but we are considerate. The future is with God.

First—In our joy we pause to consider the price of blood by which victory is purchased, we weep with those that weep, we implore God to be the father of the fatherless and the God of the widow; we reflect what gratitude is their due, what admiration is the just meed of their self-devotion; what sacredness invests the soil which they have defended with their blood, what duties are laid upon those who live, by the self-sacrifice of those who died.

Second—We consider that they die and suffer not in vain who thus give themselves for the support of a righteous cause. It is awful to think of war, but they who die to save the common household—the hearths and altars of a great national family—from utter desolation, die nobly. If this insurrection succeeds, we shall never enjoy a permanent peace on this continent.

Every discontented politician will turn a rebel, and every rebel will be successful and make himself to be a hero. We hate war, we love peace; therefore, we must conquer such a peace, as demagogues and political desperadoes shall never venture to disturb.

Third—We consider further that those with whom we are forced, by their own insanity, to struggle—have a common interest with us, in the results for which we pray, and for which we contend. I do not regard this as a war of North and South—it is the common cause of the whole nation. Thousands of our Southern brethren are sick of a despotism which has fastened combinations upon the tens of thousands of the South who openly opposed and detested the whole project of rebellion, until the moment when they were deprived of all freedom of thought and utterance on the subject. Down to that moment, he who is now the second in the Confederacy denounced it as an insane and groundless insurrection, for which no apology could be offered to God or man, and as he said the truth then, he is the living witness now, that the South is the victim of her own unfaithful sons. If it be just to our Southern brethren to surrender them, bound hand and foot to such a conspiracy, and to the anarchy that is sure to ensue; if it be right to let their betrayers fulfill their horrid threat to "lay hold of the pillars of the republic, and involve North and South in a common ruin"—if this be mercy to them, or fidelity to our own altars and fires—then but not otherwise we do wrong to give God thanks this day.

In this Thanksgiving I indulge no sectional feeling. I have friends and kindred at the South whom I tenderly love, and among our Christian brethren there I believe that there are many of the purest and the best of living saints. God bless them and comfort them and restore them to peace and joy.

But, in giving thanks this day, I do so, in the fullest conviction that there never will be peace or joy for them on earth, till they are delivered from the hands of conspirators who have destroyed every principle by which society exists. How can they restore the order they have violated, or teach others to obey laws, and respect oaths, and observe solemn compacts, and abhor evil wars, when they are criminals themselves in all these particulars? We offer thanks to God then because we trust our brethren of the South are soon to be rescued from anarchy and ruin.

Fourth—Still another consideration is, that of our common sins. As one people we are receiving a common chastisement. We are involved in common guilt as in common penalties. Indifference to the interests, spiritual and temporal, of 4,000,000 of the colored race, and a cruel, exterminating policy toward the aboriginal inhabitants of our territory, have been as much our fault as that of Southerners. Nay, more! Whatever be the sins and evils of Slavery, few at the North have done so much to mitigate and to correct them as thousands have done at the South, who found themselves providentially involved in the burdens and responsibilities which an unnatural system creates. If, as respects that system, the wise and moderate counsels of Washington might only be revived at the South, where they once generally prevailed, an easy solution might be found to all problems and difficulties. Extreme divergences from those old-fashioned principles on the part of public men, in opposite directions, have occasioned all our troubles.

Fifth—But one more consideration shall be named, and that is the many reasons we have to believe that God is chastising but not forsaking us. How many have been the critical points in this painful war at which the interposition of the Divine Hand has been manifest in our behalf? How often has he seemed to say,

"Thus far, but no further."

All history affords us examples of that long correction of nations which makes them great. What has made the greatness of England, but collisions and struggles just like ours?

What a lesson is it to the passionate and thoughtless men who feel nothing but their own inconveniences in the public sorrow; who fail to perceive how universal is the law of painful travail when great blessings come to the birth; who rail at their fellow-men, and increase by ten-fold the disasters they profess to bewail, because they will be taught neither by history nor by the orders of God, that "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth"—as it is written, "My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither faint when thou art rebuked of Him."

The last point in the text is the absolute uncertainty of the future. In the balance of prosperity and adversity, God reserves to himself the final decisive turn of the scale, and deeply should we feel to-day that the issue is yet with God. "Man finds nothing after him"—knows nothing of his morrow! What reason have we, therefore, to confess our great national sin of living without God, of ignoring His existence in our National Constitution! When we kept our Fast Day in April, how deeply we felt the darkness of the hour that then lowered upon us! Who knows but the wonderful events which so rapidly cleared our sky, were the answers to the prayers which were then offered by a humble and prostrate people? God grant that we may be further answered in the speedy reëstablishment of peace, and in the blessed restoration of good will. If sincere Christians will but do their part to promote such results I trust the known power of God to insure the rest. It will be here as it has been elsewhere, when civil discords have become intolerable, all will see the value of union and charity. It will be as when the Pretender's rebellion was followed by a closer union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland than had ever been possible before. It will be as when the civil wars were ended in 1660, and when King Charles said merrily, "It must have been his own fault that he had stayed away so long—everybody was so glad to see him." It will be as when King David returned after the death of Absalom—when he bound the hearts of the men of Judah as the heart of one man. Human nature is still the same, and though it is easy to say impossible—"all things are possible with God," and when all Israel returned to their old allegiance saying, "We are brethren, we are of one love and of one flesh." Oh! that such days may be in store for us; oh! that it may be again as it was of yore, when one flag waved in all our ports and over all our towns and cities, and when as at home, so abroad—every true born son that beheld it thanked God with a fervent spirit, that he belonged to a great and united country, in which one law and one speech and one heart prevailed among many millions of men.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Quite a large congregation assembled to hear this fearless champion of human rights and liberty, expecting a rich treat, considering the day and the theme. It was a great disappointment, therefore, when the Reverend Doctor began his discourse by announcing that, during the whole course of his ministry, he himself had never experienced a worse disappointment than on the present occasion. Supposing that only a few friends could assemble at this season, he had prepared no discourse, intending only to make a simple exhortation suited to the times.

Dr. Tyng selected his text from the 127th Psalm, first and second verses:

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. It is vain for you to rise up early, to sit up late, and eat the bread of sorrows: for so he giveth his beloved rest."

He announced as the subject of his few remarks, the contrast between man's vain system of expedients, and God's system of grand, progressive advancement. He drew an eloquent picture of the terrible struggle now raging in our beloved country. As the contest advanced, as the sunlight of dawn began to break over the hills of despair, it was his solemn conviction that every minister of the Gospel was false to his holy calling if he held his peace on the great questions before the country, of humankind, and with it contrasted the calm, majestic, unending and unchanging hand of Providence in bringing about God's great designs for the improvement of the human races, showing that with God alone rested the adjustment of all earthy conflicts between the principles of light and darkness; and on Him alone should the nation place its reliance. We may well apply this principle when that noble man whom God has called to the head of this nation, whose name, I fully believe, will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest, wisest and best statesmen that has ever graced the annals of history, when such a man calls us together, as the President does in the proclamation which I hold in my hand, to give thanks to God for the victories which His Providence has vouchsafed. I do not hesitate to say that if nothing else of his should be preserved, this proclamation would hand the President's name down to future ages with honor and glory. I should be ashamed of my cowardice, and accuse myself of dereliction of duty, if I refused to stand by an administration which thus acknowledges the nation's dependence upon God, and calls upon it to return thanks for His mercies. I thank God that we have a President who dares to take such a position before the world.

The occasion which calls us together to-day, leads us especially to consider God's schemes of progress, contrasted with man's scheme of expediency. When I see the coast lined with the ships of a navy, which, two years ago had no existence; when I see our fields covered with armies which never yet sustained a general defeat; when I consider the vast financial system, the wonder and admiration of the whole world, and to which future ages will look back with astonishment, I cannot forbear exclaiming, "What hath God wrought!" The climax of the struggle must soon be reached. Whatever crisis may come, whatever sacrifice it may require, the Government must be sustained until the end shall come.

This contest is the grand struggle between Liberty and Slavery—between equality and the spirit of caste. It is not simply a contest about the black man; it is a conflict of opposing principles, between liberty and the terrible system of Slavery which for two hundred years has taxed the energies of this country. And now comes the grand question, What shall be done with a people who have shown themselves worthy of a better fate than Slavery? Vainly again does man attempt to settle this question; and we look up to the great Jehovah, and believe that He will do it in His own time and way. We believe that he is hastening forward the day of universal emancipation. If we attempt to return to caste legislation, then the lesson of two hundred years will have been thrown away. Dr. Tyng said he believed in the full social and political equality of the black man with the white, and his right to all the duties and privileges of citizenship. Give him a chance, and let him settle the question for himself. Shall we, in the midst of this contest, cling to the prejudices of caste, or shall we not rather cling to the grand, I will not say American, but human idea of the universal brotherhood of the race?

This atrocious rebellion is a contest against labor—against poor white trash and poor black trash; between anarchy and law. It is not the question of a day or a generation, but one of ages, of the world.

There are only three ways in which this contest can be brought to an end. Firstly, the dismemberment of the Union; secondly, by compromise; thirdly, by subjugation. Rather than consent to the first or second, I would continue the struggle twenty years; nay, I would rather see the Union subjugated by the rebellion, and endeavor to liberate it again by means of another revolution.

The Rev. Doctor closed his remarks with an eloquent appeal to those who like himself saw the coming shades of life beginning to gather, to remain constant to the great principles of our fathers, and to teach their children also to honor and maintain them.

Trinity Church—Bishop Upfold, of Indiana.

Thanksgiving was celebrated with special pomp yesterday at Trinity Church.

The occasion was solemnized by the ringing of the chimes at 10 o'clock, continuing for half an hour.

The services began at 11 A. M., when the Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, assisted by Rev. Mr. Noyes.

The opening anthem was from Revelations, 7th chapter and 12th verse.

"Blessing and glory, and wisdom and thanksgiving, and honor and power, and might, be unto our God forever and ever."

Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, read the ante-communion service, Dr. Ogilby reading the appropriate epistle.

The choir then sang the 85th hymn, peculiarly adapted to the occasion.

Before Bishop Upfold entered the pulpit, Dr. Ogilby said:

I feel under peculiar obligations to Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, now present, for having prepared an address for the occasion, at very short notice. When the congregation remembers how much the noble sons of the West have contributed to the successes and triumphs which call forth our thanksgiving this day to Almighty God, they will feel how appropriate it is at this time to have a Western Bishop to address them. First among the Western States, none was more prompt and ready at its country's call than the State which the Right Reverend Father is the honored Bishop. I feel sure that, on this auspicious day, New-York will rejoice to here words of good cheer and encouragement from Indiana.

The Bishop then ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent and striking address. The congregation were particularly interested in that passage where the Bishop set forth, with great power and eloquence, the fact that the West had not sent forth her armies to battle for abstractions or impracticable ideas—that hers was a war of purpose and of heart. She had commissioned them to fight for the preservation of the Government and the unity of the country. In those struggles and triumphs, especially by which the Mississippi was opened, every man in the West had the deepest personal interest. All would fight to the last before they would suffer any foe, foreign or domestic, to obstruct that great outlet of their commerce.

The learned and gifted Bishop concluded with a glowing tribute to the National cause, and throughout, the address was remarkable for its exalted and patriotic views. It was indeed, from first to last, a high-toned and patriotic effort in entire unison with the aims and purposes of the National Government, and coming from so prominent a representative of the Western clergy, was listened to with more than ordinary interest.

THANKSGIVING IN BROOKLYN.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Waterbury.

Rev. Dr. Rockwell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Schermerhorn-street, being absent from town, his pulpit was supplied by Rev. Dr. Waterbury, the author of several valuable publications advocating the cause of the Union. Dr. Waterbury took his text from Judges, v., 23:

"Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

In the history of the Jewish Commonwealth, said the speaker, there were many striking analogies to our present national struggle. Often menaced by foreign invasion, they were also torn into fragments by internal civil wars. Judah and Ephraim were in frequent and terrible collision. The song of victory from which the text is taken praises the tribes who sent their quota to the war, and pronounces a bitter curse upon the disloyal who held back. Giving God the glory, the songstress deals out her benedictions and anathemas, according to the deserved retribution of the patriotic or disloyal States. It was a great crisis in the national affairs. Had Sisera, with his nine hundred iron chariots, and his immense invading army, succeeded, Israel would have been brought under the iron yoke. But God fought against Sisera. The hail-storms of His vengeance led the van, and the forces of Israel were victorious. It was meet that they should ascribe their success to Jehovah. It was through him they did valiantly, and He it was who trod down their enemies. Let us, in likemanner, recognize in our recent successes, under scarcely less critical circumstances, the interposition of God. Let us give Him the glory. Let us say, "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick." "Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth."

But while thankful for what God has done, we all must be sensible that an uncertain future still remains. No human prophecy can penetrate it. The issues of this conflict are with God. But we have duties to discharge which no trust in Providence can set aside. If we fail in these we shall deserve the curse of Meroz.

The speaker then set forth at length the duties of all classes at the North at this time. First of all we should be a unit in this conflict, for failing in this, the blood of thousands of our brave citizen soldiers will have been poured out in vain. This war had been forced upon us by the enemies of our Union and of liberty, and we had no choice but to resist unto the death. This was a war of principle; the interests of freedom were concerned, and the destinies of the human race, even, were involved in the issue. The High and Mighty Ruler of the universe had ends to answer too deep for our scrutiny—too far reaching for our comprehension. But that it was His war there was no doubt, nor was there a doubt as to which of the belligerents He takes sides with. God could not approve such a rebellion as this. He was for Government, for order, for law, for obedience to "the powers that be." Revolt in Heaven first kindled the fires of hell. It was because they rebelled against a good Government. So now it is against the best of human governments—a Government of their own constituting—that this rebellion has risen up; and how can we think for a moment that a God of righteousness will approve it? It is on this ground that we claim to have God on our side. It is in this view we can pray to him for success, and it is from this belief that we enter heart and soul into the conflict. It is a war of principle, and ought to be made one of *religious principle*. Under these circumstances we should be a unit in prosecuting the war. The old, the middle-aged and the young should all be united. All thought of money-making, all sordid motives of every kind should be given over until we had put down this unholy rebellion and restored our nationality. The women of the North should do their part; they should retrench all superfluities of dress and ornament, and should encourage and inspire the men to deeds of patriotism. It is said that the Southern rebellion could never have been carried on with such vigor but for the inspiriting power of the women. And could not the women of the North put forth an equal influence? Let the women of all classes exert their influence in favor of their country and liberty. Let old men give their counsel; let rich men give their gold; let young men go forth to battle. The young men! Who has so great a stake in the issues of this conflict as yourselves? The old must soon die. Whatever be the fate of their country in years to come, it will be of little consequence to them. But you are to live when the older ones are dead and gone. The country is for you. Its business, its social and civil life, are all for you. The pictured future looms up before you, and it is for you to say whether it shall be brightened by the rays of freedom, or darkened by the gloom of despotism. You have a country to fight for, and its very life is now put in peril. Rising then above the mere romance of military life—above all that is mercenary in the emoluments connected with it, and all that is alluring in the fame of heroic exploits, look at the one great consideration—namely that your country is in peril, and being so, asks your strong arms for her rescue. Think not of danger, or even possible death. Let your country be to you even dearer than life itself. "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" The risk and the sacrifice are not too much for your country to ask, or for you to give. Duty is ours; results are God's. What is life worth when all that makes it valuable is swept away? The noble Roman youth Marcus Curtius deliberately sacrificed his own life to save the life of the empire. Shall pagan Rome boast over Christian America? Young men, we rely upon you to show that if Sparta had her Leonidas, and Rome her Curtius, the American States have thousands as brave and self-sacrificing as they.

The speaker continued his appeal to the various classes of our citizens—to the laboring men, to the naturalized citizens, even to the politicians—to cast aside all other considerations, and come forward, as one man to the salvation of our country, and to the preservation of liberty on this continent. With such a union of all classes, who could doubt that, under God, this formidable rebellion would be speedily put down? The spirit of loyalty would return even among those who are now the deluded victims of a conspiracy the most nefarious that ever was concocted against a legitimate Government. But however this might be, we had no alternative but to conquer or be conquered. The necessity was upon us; God had put it upon us, and until His trumpet-tongued angel sounded a retreat we must press forward. And now, said the speaker, in conclusion, at length the bow of promise seems to guild the dark war cloud. The last few weeks have been pregnant of great results. Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, and Port Hudson are fields of sacrifice and of glory. They mark the crisis, and, so far as our poor judgment goes, foreshadow the issues of the conflict. To God be the praise. But much remains. The citadel of strength still stands, and the stern determination of despair may prove a more formidable element of danger than the flush of victory or prestige of success. Let us not fall into the mistake that the rebellion is well nigh ended. God grant it may be. But I cannot so interpret the signs. I have faith in God, and faith in the power of prayer, and clustering all my hopes and fears and anticipations around these two great principles—faith in God and in the power of prayer—I await in submission the issue of a conflict, whose inception, whose progress, and whose events put upon it the stamp of an inscrutable Providence. Our joy and gratitude on this occasion are not unmingled with sadness. The incense of praise arises from altars stained with the best blood of the nation. The storm that clears the air of mephitic vapors, dashes its thunderbolts upon peaceful dwellings. The red horse of the Apocalypse plants his hoofs fetlock-deep in blood, and a victory which saves the country sends a shriek of agony from a thousand dwellings. Oh, how we pity these stricken households! How our tears will blind us as we gaze on battle-fields where, clasped in the arms of death, lie the young and the brave of our land! God grant that soon our thanksgivings may be, not only for victory won, but for peace restored. Our prayers shall cease not till this consummation be realized.

The above is but an imperfect sketch of the discourse, which was listened to with the most profound attention.

Discourse of Rev. J. W. Horne, of Brooklyn.

The ministers of most of the churches of Brooklyn, E. D., being "out of town," a committee of gentlemen from the churches waited on the Rev. Mr. Horne, of South 2d-st. M. E. Church, and requested him to preach, in his own church, on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving. The following is an outline of the discourse:

"Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory."—1 Cor., xv., 57.

The text has reference to the final triumph of the Church over Death and the Grave, and is adopted as a motto for this occasion.

We are here on invitation of the President, to return thanks to Almighty God for the late series of victories vouchsafed our arms. It is reasonable to inquire, therefore:

1. Is God in this war? Has He anything to do with our successes or reverses? One thing is certain—

1. It has been the belief of all ages and nations, that the gods have to do with wars, and the issue of battles is with them. The Jews consulted the oracle of Jehovah, and the Greeks and Romans those of their gods. When defeated, they offered propitiatory sacrifices: when successful, praised the gods with triumphal songs.

2. Some good-hearted argue, God can have nothing to do with war, because so good, kind, loving, and war so bloody and murderous. But God is great, strong, just—cannot look upon sin with allowance. He orded the principal wars against the Canaanites; was "a man of war." Commanded some of their bloodiest civil wars, as of the tribes against Benjamin, in 20th chapter of Judges.

3. Others contend that God has nothing to do at present with the World of Nature or mankind. He is like a man who has built a house, finished, furnished it, hired it, and left it and its occupants to themselves for a time. This is directly contrary to the Bible, which is a revelation of the relations assumed by God to Man, through all ages.

4. If God governs not the nations in time and on earth, he does it not at all. They have no existence beyond time and space. We have the World as individuals, not as nations. But God does govern them.

5. Is it irreverent to say: The conflict in our midst, in its magnitude and significance, is worthy the interference of the Almighty? Have read of other civil wars and rebellions, but none comparable to this. Look at the extent of territory over which it has spread—a whole continent. Look at the people it has involved. *Thirty* tribes, most intelligent, etc.

6. Then look at the character of the conflict as determined by its objects and motives. It is not causeless. There are mighty moral forces at work. We of the loyal States know what we are fighting for—the Union under the Constitution, the enforcement of the laws and upholding the Government by whomsoever administered. The Representative of the Nation has again and again declared this—and the rebels are fighting for Concession, Independence; opportunity to establish an empire on human slavery and suffering! So Mr. Stephens declared. So the *rebel* papers delight to assert.

7. In this conflict, Free Government, Democratic Institutions, are on trial. The trial had been made before. Among Jews, among Greeks and Romans, among Venetians, and had failed. It has been made again in this land, under the most favorable auspices; and if it fails, it fails till the Millenium. Who doubts what the rebels will do, if they obtain the power? Why do the despots and autocracies of the old world take rank with the rebels, while the masses of the people, in France, England, Poland, Italy, etc., are with us? Because "birds of a feather." Shall the experiment fail, then? Shall the ship go do down? God forbid! And let your own strong wills and arms forbid.

8. The hand of God is seen in both our reverses and successes.

Who thought the rebellion would have lasted so long or extended so far? Our astutest men predicted 30, 60, 90 days, and it would be over. God's ways are not ours, and events have been shaped for its continuance. Caution of the President—condition of Cabinet—slowness or worse of several Generals—divisions at the North—hopes and successes of the rebels. But when we have been disheartened and ready to give up, God has quickened and strengthened us by victories. And when crises have come, how promptly and effectually He has delivered us.

II.—If God is in the war and on our side,

1. Let us constantly and humbly acknowledge Him.

There has been too little of this with President, Generals, people. We might have learned a lesson from the rebels. But there is improvement in this respect, as for instance in Gen. Meade's late orders and the President's Proclamations.

2. We should strive to discover the plans and purposes of the Almighty and coöperate with them.

If the study of the Scriptures teaches anything, it teaches this: That when God enters into judgment with a people, He will not stay His hand until they repent and reform. Think of the Egyptians under Pharaoh. I do not pretend to interpret the will of Jehovah, but may say, If God has intended the destruction of American Slavery by the conflict, He seems, to human thought, to have taken the wisest course.

3. If God is with us, we are in the right.

For He is never in the wrong. And who doubts that we are? Ask yourself, in detail, are the rebels right; and then ask are we right; and how does the answer come back. Then hurry up the columns. Two hundred thousand men, says the Commander-in-Chief, to finish up rebellion, or eight hundred thousand in the army, to recover what we held. Hurry up the columns. "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

At the conclusion of the discourse a collection was then taken on behalf of the Sanitary Commission, and the congregation dismissed.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Jeffrey.

At the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent discourse from the text:

"And the Lord wrought a great victory."—2 Sam., xxiii., 12.

We have not come together, said he, to render thanks simply for victories gained. Our joy over them has already been expressed, amid booming cannon, waving flags, and the mutual outpouring of friendly emotion. We have come to rejoice in them as the pledge that our noble institutions are to be perpetuated. The war has taught the value of the Union. Alluding to Slavery in terms of the strongest abhorrence, he said that even the destruction of that terrible evil would not have compensated for the destruction of the Union, that glorious temple of liberty. A happy contrast was presented between the character of this attempt at revolution and others, whose records brighten the page of history. While they aimed to overthrow despotism, the rebels designed to establish a Government whose corner-stone should be Slavery.

Finally, we rejoice in these victories as God's work. The war is for the cleansing away of vast evils, which impede the progress of this people in working out the grand idea of equal rights for all men. God has heard the cry of the oppressed, and woe to him who would stay the fall of that institution whose curse has rested so heavily upon us.

He closed with an earnest appeal to all Christians to do their duty to the country, to vote right, to labor for truth, that our noble Constitution may be transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

A collection was taken up at the close of the sermon for the colored sufferers by the late riot, Dr. Jeffrey stating that the colored Baptist Church in Williamsburgh had been heavily afflicted from this cause.

Rev. Dr. Storrs being out of town, his place was filled by Rev. Dr. Meade, of Massachusetts, who delivered an able, patriotic and well-timed discourse upon the present aspect of our national affairs.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle, Rev. Mr. Bartlett, Pastor, was open during the morning, and a large number of the congregation assembled and celebrated Thanksgiving by patriotic interchange of sentiments, singing and prayer. A list of the Union victories during the month of July, was read from a newspaper, and was deemed by all who heard it to be the best possible discourse for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Bartlett is in the country and unwell—having contracted disease from the battle-field of Gettysburgh, whither he went to recover the remains of a relative.

Among the Germans.

The Sons of Fatherland in America, and particularly in the vicinity of our good City, are never behind hand upon occasions of public rejoicing, and right worthily did they honor the 6th of August. All their places of popular resort in and near the Metropolis and sister cities were thronged with joyous merry-makers from early morning until late at night; in fact, the festivities were, here and there, prolonged until the ensuing dawn. At the Lyon Brewery Park, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; at Conrad's Elm Park, on Ninetieth-street and Ninth-avenue; at Landmann's Hamilton Park, on Sixty-ninth street and Third-avenue; at Mueller's Central Park House, on Seventy-first-street and Fourth-avenue, and at Harmonie Garden, on Essex-street, immense crowds of Teutonic folk feted the day with laughter and song, not omitting copious but harmless potations of the national beverages they have imported with them and made welcome in this country. The Union flag waved over all, prophetic of bright hopes for the future of their race in the land of their adoption.

The grand event of the day, however, was at Ploth's Cremorne Gardens, on Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue, where three Societies—the Bergish Aid Society for the Sick, the Bergish Mænnerchor, or Singing Club, and the Bergish Conversational Union—united in a general pic-nic and Summer Night Festival, assisted by a number of musical associations. The earlier hours were devoted to strolling and junketting in the beautiful groves that surround the region, to rustic games of every variety, and to such singing and dancing as only the children of the old Rhineland know. In the evening, the woods were illuminated with hundreds of colored lamps, and fireworks of every hue and device lit up the adjacent hills, while far and near the mingled music of skillful bands invited the joyous multitude to a prolongation of the dance. Our national airs, too, were played with fine effect, and through the livelong night, the scene was one that would have gladdened the heart of even the most morose declaimer against the iniquities of loyalty. We have here mentioned but two or three among the scores of German festive gatherings on our own island, and may conclude by a passing allusion to the most prominent in the neighborhood. Hoboken, Union Hill and Weehawken enjoyed delegations of many thousands; at the different landings on Staten Island, there was similar festivity, and Bechtel's famous garden was crowded, while on Long Island, at Morris Grove, and elsewhere, there were such joyous masses of German men, women and children in holiday attire that the possibility of there being any left to frolic elsewhere seemed incredible. And all this without one serious disturbance. Such is the Thanksgiving of a whole-souled and devoted people.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

Green Trees and Cold Water—Jones' Wood in its Glory.

The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, No. 2, held their first grand picnic, yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The Association assembled at 10 A. M., in their hall corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and thence proceeded in the cars to the place of festivity, one of the most delightful parks and groves in the vicinity of the metropolis. Mine host Sommers, the hospitable occupant of the hotel and grounds, had put forth all his well-known talent and good-will in preparing his beautiful retreat for the expected guests, and the throng of both sexes, big and little, who soon filled it, bore testimony to his success.

About 11 o'clock the regular ceremonies of the day were opened by Mr. James Brennan, President of the Society, who briefly referred to the occasion they had selected for their celebration, enjoining the highest precepts of patriotism and Christian conduct as men and citizens. He then alluded to the rapid growth and beneficial effects of the organization. Established Jan. 4, 1863, it had in the space of 7 months gathered no less than 300 members into the fold, and now possessed a clear fund of $500 in the treasury. Its course was onward and upward, and with the example of the noble philanthropist whose name it bore, its future would, he trusted and believed, be no inconsiderable agency in exalting the manhood and patriotism of a class of citizens who could, as much as any other, unite in the expression of thanks and prayers for national peace and unity offered up to Heaven on this day.

Mr. Brennan was followed by Messrs. John Morgan and John Dunn in telling addresses, and, from time to time during the day, brief speeches were made from a rustic platform erected in a shady recess of the woods. However, before the morning meeting concluded, letters were read from Messrs. P. T. Barnum and George Francis Train, both of whom had been invited, and announced as the orators of the occasion. The former contented himself with the simple statement that he abstained from "work in hot weather." Mr. Train sent the following highly characteristic apology:

Water Cure, Saratoga Springs,
July 30, 1863.

Dear James Brennan, Esq., Father Matthew T. A. B. S. No. 2:

Yours of the 11th followed me from place to place, and only reached me to-day.

One hundred and fifty nights of successive speaking, generally from two to three hours, has been too much for me, and I am laid up for repairs, else I would gladly say yes to your kind request.

My note some months ago shows my appreciation of your worthy object. What I said of the Irish then I say now.

Some day when I get better, I want to meet your people. We are living in strange times. The logic of events marches rapidly on. Poland struggles again for life. Mexico will prove the Moscow of the third Napoleon. England will follow France in joining the South. Then is Ireland's opportunity.

America will hold off, simply furnishing iron-clads and arms, as neutrals, and Ireland will take care of England, and be herself again. The future looks dark now for us—never so dark before—but away ahead there is sunshine in the sky.

"There is a rainbow in the sky,
Upon the path where tempests trod,
'Twas written by a hand on high,
It is the autograph of God!"

Tell my Irish friends, meanwhile, to keep sacred the Flag, the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Called by the Abolitionists "a Copperhead."

The above letter elicited much applause, and shortly afterward the throng gaily betook themselves to dancing and other recreation. There were all sorts of rustic games, swings, revolving horses, prize shooting and wrestling, romps and races, and the sport was kept up until a late hour, growing more and more hilarious as the evening advanced. About 2,000 persons were present, their number increasing toward sundown, and for hours and hours the greenwood rang with mirth and music. The President, Mr. J. H. O'Neil, Chairman, and Mr. Thomas McCartie, Secretary of the Committee, deserve great credit for their exertions to make the occasion a marked success.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—G. Zaldo, R. M. Esterez, J. Aviles, lady and servant, A. Almendo, and lady, J. De Cardenas and daughter, A. Letamendi and lady, J. Birkbeck, T. M. McHugh, A. Vinas, T. Guitenez and lady, V. Barancia, J. M. Comez, H. R. Bishop, J. Safford, R. Antomini, F. de Sola, Mrs. Zrade, two Misses Zrade, G. S. Webster, wife and child, Miss Leonard, J. Rameux, J. Llaga, Dr. C. Biart and son, F. Zynalada, J. Dixon, J. Polledo, G. Cetaroto, L. Annot, M. Hector, F. Artaga, M. Laugerhaheim, T. Sorrell, R. Ripes, W. Gilmore, H. M. Wicks, F. Roafes and son, Miss E. Logan, Miss E. C. Carrero, Juan Perez and brother, E. Carada, M. Suariz, F. Susanez, M. Limendoux, J. Berretta, Capt. A. N. Overton, R. Rodriguez, F. S. Casasis, Dr. Whitehurst, Mrs. S. E. Brewer, Mrs. C. Bossaria, Mrs. A. Brien, R. Negrun, B. V. Lopez, J. A. Terry, F. Atkins, John Prime, P. N. Atrea, Miss Atrea, Miss Contreras, S. Contreras, J. H. Mellinger, M. Goodwin, lady and child, J. A Reyes, A. W. Reyes, J. Roy, W. Montgomery, Miss M. Marcuil, Miss J. M. Evans, E. Irons, lady and child, S. M. Myers, F. de Zayas, A. G. Nicolassen, F. Abelles, J. T. Martin, T. J. Harrison, O. R. Britton, J. M. Delgado, lady and child, J. Mena, P. Crusen, J. F. Varcalcel, Conde Lombillo, J. Martinez, R. Morristary, J. Almina, J. Cartano, C. Goldsmith, H. Stewart, J. Fourd, L. Cheratt, Mrs. M. Croughton, T. Daily, E. C. Castino, A. L. Theabold, M. Newton, F. de Silva, J. Clerc, R. Zafra, J. Lavechild, H. Bradford, A. Borthis, H. Rublman, P. Kegan, J. Dagmien, P. Lombere, A. Costigan, M. Berant, G. Vrangon, J. B. Murrier, E. Harris, A. Picaben, H. D. Gould, J. M. Barrera, E. Harris, F. Amido, P. Fennerty, D. Ganria. Total, 174.

In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool—John H. Davis, Robert Nally, Thomas Bolster, James S. Smollon, V. Ortenback, W. Thede, Robert Mitchell, H. J. Rice, Chas. Denholm, John Briggs, W. B. Poynton, Mrs. Luther, J. Nelson, Robert Nally, A. Hutchinson, Joseph McCully.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon rises.. 11 52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 51 | Gov. Island.. 2 40 | Hell Gate.. 4 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... THURSDAY, Aug. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool July 24, and Queenstown 25th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 163 passengers to J. G. Dale. 24th, at 4 P. M., off Ormshead, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence. Same day, at 9 P. M., 20 miles W. of Holyhead, passed steamship Mersey, bound in. 25th, at 6:20 P. M., 9 miles W. of old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship China, hence; same time, ship Neptune, hence, bound up.

Steamship Louisana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool July 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 533 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Pelian, (Pruss.,) Lietke, Rotterdam 48 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Bessel, Anderson, St. Domingo City 16 ds., with cotton, etc., to Schepler & Co.

Brig Fortuna, (Hanov.,) Wenninga, Newcastle 82 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had very heavy weather the first part of the passage.

Brig Excelsior, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Grand Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Addison 14 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Moonlight, Tuttle, Providence.

Schr. Ada Ames, Kendall, Providence.

Schr. Calais Packet, Hatch, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Maria Hall, Bartlett, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Packard, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Ames, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. William Collyer, Stone, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry B. Gibson, Snow, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-London.

Schr. James, Gorham, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Bowman, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. War Steed, Perry, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Hull, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Tourgee, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Ryder, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Albert Field, Phillips, Taunton, in ballast.

Sloop Gipsey, Cole, Warren, in ballast.

Sloop Harriet, Corwin, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, with mdse.

BELOW—3 brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamers Olympus, City of Richmond, J. S. Green.

Barks Il Giovanni, George Marchand, Union, Mayflower, Sylphide.

Brigs New-York, Leni, Venus, W. R. Kelly, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The brig P. I. Nevius, (Br., of St. John N. B.,) Cole, hence with a load of flour, for St. John, N. B., after passing through Hell Gate, yesterday afternoon, and when off the South Brother, there being but little wind, drifted afoul of the rock, and sunk. The wrecking schr. Ringgold, Capt. Garrison, has gone to her assistance with a steam-pump.

The schr. Hiawatha, (of Rockland,) Capt. Ingraham, hence for Weymouth, Mass., with a load of corn, when going through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, struck on Nigger Point, but was got off at high water without damage. Also the schr. Eagle, Capt. Hall, hence for Boston, struck on the opposite shore, but received no damage, got off and proceeded.

The schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, when coming down the East River yesterday, came in collision with the yacht Ariel, and sunk her. The Grace Girdler received no damage.

The U. S. gunboat Atlantic, (late ferry-boat,) is now on the Sectional Dock, foot of Clinton-st., for the purpose of having her bottom examined.

Spoken, &c.

Volunteer—ship, bound W., ex. signals Aug. 2, lat. 43 40, lon. 57.

Olympus—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 5th inst., off Fire Island.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
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All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard
EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the
SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is Constitutional and Physical Debility. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of Hostetter's Bitters congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the Adulterated Contract Stimulants, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with Hostetter's Bitters. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite Chronic Indigestion, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a Remedy as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a Vitalizing Elixir. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.